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STATE PROVIDES MORE ROOMS FOR ARMS DELEGATES

Ground Floor of Navy Building to Be Used While Private Offers Are Being Made to Lessen Chance of Rent Profiteering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The State Department has arranged to take over the ground floor of one of the wings of the Navy Building, which will give rooms of varying sizes for the use of delegates, secretariats, advisers, experts, newspaper correspondents and others connected with the work of the Conference on the limitation of armament. They will probably be ready for use by October 1.

Only the actual sessions of the Conference will be held in the Pan-American Building, except large social or official functions which may be held in the Hall of the Americas, as the large assembly room in the building is called. In the Navy Building there will be rooms for various committees, complete telegraphic and telephone facilities, information bureaux, and every arrangement that may tend to the comfort and convenience of persons connected with the Conference.

The navy offices are in the nearest public building to the Pan-American and therefore will be the most convenient for use in the connection proposed. The Red Cross has offered the use of additional rooms in its building if they are needed. Various clubs and private organizations have been enlisted in the service of making Washington an agreeable place for the official delegates and the visitors drawn here by interest or business with the Conference, and above all to prevent the stigma being attached to the city of profiteering or of, in any way, seeking to take advantage of the stranger. Many of the embassies are taking additional houses, one of the largest having been hired by the Japanese Embassy.

There is still little authentic information to serve as a guide to the number of persons who may be expected, but while such a notable event will doubtless draw many who will come to Washington at that time because the Conference is in session, it is not believed that there will be nearly such large official and semi-official groups of delegates from foreign countries as was at first anticipated. Representatives of the Citizens Committee called at the State Department yesterday and conferred with Henry P. Fletcher, Undersecretary of State, who warmly commended the local interest which was being manifested, and approved the scheme for having the streets and public buildings decorated with especial illuminations at night for the opening of the Conference. Because of the postponement of the opening exercises to make way for the ceremonies of Armistice Day, the local committee will modify its plans somewhat, appointing a later day for the welcome and reception which is on its program.

FRENCH EMISSARY ON WAY TO ANGORA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — Dr. Rechal, one of the Angora delegates at Paris, when asked if the Franco-Kemalist Accord was on the point of being realized, replied that the French representative—Franklin Bouillon—is on his way to Angora, where he is to submit the new text to the government. This new text takes note of the frontier propositions made by Mustapha Kemal Pashe.

It is believed that the frontier proposals concerning Syria and Cilicia will be accepted by both parties. Prisoners will then be exchanged without delay. The new accord leaves to the future the line of settlement of the economic question and the question of concessions. The Angora Government considers it contrary to the fundamentals of independence to agree to the French zone of influence as previously defined, and the matter may be left in abeyance.

He was asked whether there was the suggestion of a military convention. He professed total ignorance of such a convention. It is at least premature to speak of it.

According to his statement, the Kemalist troops are now 80 miles from Angora. The Greeks, he contended, have sustained a severe check.

UNION ASSISTANCE FOR RUSSIA ASKED

NEW YORK, New York — Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is in Moscow, has cabled the union headquarters here to rush shipments of foodstuffs for the relief of Russian famine sufferers.

Mr. Hillman arrived at the Bolshevist capital several days ago with funds for relief work contributed by his organization, and in a cablegram given out yesterday he proposed the purchase of $200,000 worth of wheat flour and its shipment by the quickest possible route.

Upon receipt of the message, Joseph Schoisberg, general secretary of the union, appealed to members for additional funds.

GENERAL PERSHING IS HONORED BY FRENCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — It is with every honor that Gen. J. J. Pershing is received in France. Tomorrow he will have an audience with Alexander Millerand, the President, at the Elysée. He has had a long interview with Louis Barthou, the Minister of War, and is to visit Aristide Briand the Premier.

On Saturday he leaves for Coblenz to inspect the American troops. On his return he is to give the Congressional Medal of Honor to France's unknown soldier.

An extraordinary welcome was accorded him by the Paris population, and he expressed his appreciation of the friendship shown, betokening a union of the two republics.

LITTLE CHANGE IN BURGENLAND CRISIS

Council of Ambassadors' Ultimatum to Magyar Government Is Drawn Up and Maximum Time Limit Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The situation in Western Hungary, which has given the Allies so much cause for perplexity since the failure of the Hungarians to vacate Burgenland in accordance with the Treaty of Trianon, has not cleared in any way, and the only development is that the expected ultimatum from the Council of Ambassadors to the Magyar Government has now been drawn up. A time limit will be imposed of 10 to 14 days, and failure to comply will involve severe measures which are, however, as yet undefined.

The economic blockade has not been unanimously approved as an effective means of bringing pressure to bear on the treaty-breakers in this particular case as there are difficulties connected with military measures which the Magyars have turned to their own advantage. It is certain that no Italian troops will be available for the task of coercion should it be necessary, for in yesterday's meeting of the Italian Cabinet, at which Marquess Della Torretta presented a report dealing with the Burgenland question, Mr. Bonomi, the Prime Minister, stated that Italy would insist upon the treaties being respected, but in no case would Italian troops be sent to Burgenland. He did not wish Italy to assume the rôle of "the policeman of Europe."

The whole affair has taken on quite a different aspect by reason of the growing number of reports indicating the prospect of Burgenland being declared an independent republic. Such a movement would hardly deceive the Allies, for they already detect in it a scheme for avoiding responsibility on the part of the Magyar Government in connection with its flagrant breach of the treaty.

The position is complicated by the reported presence in the district of well-known adherents of former Emperor Charles, eager, it is presumed, to turn a favorable opportunity to their own advantage. The surrounding states are keenly on the watch for any move of a monarchical nature, and the members of the little entente, especially Tzecho-Slovakia, are determined to see that the treaty is maintained. There is no doubt that the military force at their disposal is sufficient to guarantee this being so if the Allies were willing to stand aside and intrust them with the task of enforcing the treaty.

Austria's difficulties have been increased by an internal trouble in the shape of a strike among the railwaymen, and the capital is completely isolated. An increase of wages to meet the rise of the cost of living is the question at issue, and although the State has made an offer of two-thirds of what is demanded on condition that work is immediately resumed, this has not yet had the desired effect. The country is dependent for its supplies on the areas which lie outside her frontiers, so that a speedy settlement is looked for and is necessary.

DUTIES IN AIR SERVICE PRESCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Secretary of War, in reorganizing the air service, plans for Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief, to have charge of training the army fliers. His duties thus circumscribed will prevent any friction, it is hoped, in the service, and increase the efficiency. Col. Mason M. Patrick, the new chief, is an experienced engineer and organizer. In his hands will be the full responsibility for the administrative work.

It is understood that General Mitchell fully concurs in the plan of the Secretary of War, and that as long as he remains in the service he will devote himself to the special task which has been assigned to him and leave policies and organization to his chief.

OBJECTION HOLDS UP GERMAN TREATY

Senator Borah, Representing the 'Irreconcilables,' Seeks to Safeguard American Participation in Reparations Settlements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Administration leaders in whose hands President Harding has intrusted the Senate campaign for ratification of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, face unmistakable embarrassment as one result of objections raised to certain of their provisions in the Foreign Relations Committee by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and others of the "irreconcilables."

One of the chief objections of the leader of the "irreconcilable" group, who will vote against the German-American treaty in the Senate, revolves around American representation on the Reparations Commission, and other commissions created under the Versailles Treaty. Senator Borah holds steadfastly to the view that appointment of such an American commission would necessarily follow the ratification of the German-American treaty, and serve to involve the United States in Old World economic and political problems for at least the period required for payment of the German indemnity.

Reservation Proposed

Senator Borah, it is understood, raised the question of offering to attach to the treaty reservation No. 7 of the Versailles Compact, one of the original amendments drawn by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Under this reservation the rights of the United States were protected in so far as it made the appointment of any American to a commission created under the Treaty of Versailles subject to approval by an act of Congress.

As a result of this and other objections to the treaty in its present form as submitted by President Harding, the Foreign Relations Committee adjourned after three hours' discussion until today.

Immediately after the meeting Senator Lodge sought a conference with the President at the White House, to discuss with him the latest developments in the situation. Unable to gain an audience with the President, Senator Lodge visited Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State.

Reservationists Perplexed

The question of reporting a reservation to take care of the objection raised by Senator Borah was one of the main topics of the conference. Having voted for such a reservation in the Senate in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, Senator Lodge and others of the "mild reservationists" group find themselves in an exceedingly uncomfortable and embarrassing position. The question for them now to determine is how they can evade such an issue in the light of their former votes.

It was apparent to Administration leaders yesterday that night sessions will be necessary to force ratification of the three treaties before the Conference on the limitation of armaments convenes in Washington. Latest plans call for night sessions as soon as the treaties are reported from committee.

To add to the obstacles that lie in the path of an early report from the committee, Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, and John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, members representing the "irreconcilable" group in the Senate, are interested in the arguments presented by Senator Borah. The Californian, it is said, is particularly impressed with Mr. Borah's contention that the German-American Treaty would entail a moral if not a legal, obligation to retain American troops on the Rhine. They questioned Senator Borah and Senator Lodge at great length upon this point. Senator Lodge was said to have been impressed, much against his will, by Mr. Borah's views on this score.

Progress Is Blocked

Only about half of the Foreign Relations Committee members were present at yesterday's meeting of the committee, among the absentees being Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, the ranking Democrat, and Philander C. Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who is in Europe. Owing to the controversial issues that arose, the committee did not reach the Austrian and Hungarian treaties.

Administration leaders are far from being encouraged over the situation. Instead of rushing the treaties through to ratification with only a negligible opposing vote, it appears now that a formidable opposition awaits them. Senator Lodge is maintaining daily liaison with the President, who is said to feel apprehensive over the unexpected obstacles that have arisen.

NEWS SUMMARY

A rehearing has been granted by Judge Landis in the Chicago building trades controversey, it being agreed that union Labor will accept and abide by the final decision to be reached. p. 5

Announcement was made yesterday of 10 additional appointments of conferees to participate in the forthcoming unemployment conference in Washington. General approval of the selections is wired except by members of the more radical elements in the Labor union. p. 4

A Senate filibuster developed yesterday in an effort to prevent further consideration of the anti-beer bill, in connection with the opposition to the "search and seizure" clause. When the Senate adjourned late in the afternoon it was still in deadlock after more than an hour's discussion of the question of whether or not a motion to take up a conference report is debatable. Earlier in the day the dry forces prevailed by a vote of 31 to 23 in their effort to bring up the conference report. p. 1

The ground floor of a wing of the Navy Building is to be put at the service of the delegates to the Washington Conference on the limitation of armaments. Only the actual sessions of the Conference will be held in the Pan-American Building, except large social and official functions. Private offers of houses are being made to minimize the chance of rent profiteering during the sessions. Local interest is being manifested, and plans have been approved for special street illumination on the opening night. p. 1

The progress of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary, being considered in the Foreign Relations Commitee of the Senate, is delayed by the objections to their provisions raised by Senator William E. Borah. He insists that the appointment of an American member of the Reparations Commission, which would follow ratification of the treaty with Germany, would involve the United States in European economic problems. p. 1

Two Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee yesterday proposed amendments to the Penrose revenue bill, one seeking a reduction of the normal income tax and another placing a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline. p. 2

After a brief visit with the dry leaders in Washington, William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and ardent dry leader, attacked the opposition of the liquor element in the Senate in regard to the anti-beer bill and expressed approval of the search and seizure clauses and opposed the proposed tax on beer. A Democratic victory at the polls next year was forecast by Mr. Bryan. p. 2

Arthur Griffith and A. E. (George Russell) have taken advantage of the pause in the Irish correspondence to reassert their opinions in the English press. Both stand out for recognition of Ireland's independence. The sincerity of the Sinn Fein claim has been questioned by Robert Lunn in the Ulster Parliament. He avers that it would never have been put forward if the desire for peace had been genuine and declares that, if the position were not so grave, amusement might be derived from the fact that "Eamon de Valera, a Spaniard; Arthur Griffith, a Welshman, and Erskine Childers, an Englishman, are all shrieking to high heaven for the independence of Ireland." p. 1

Burgenland continues to perplex the Allies. Its occupation by the Magyars, despite the demand for evacuation under the terms of the Trianon Treaty, has led the Council of Ambassadors to frame an ultimatum to exert pressure on the Budapest Government. In this conneceion the plan for an economic blockade has been given unanimous approval. Should it become necessary to send troops to enforce the allied demand, Italy will not join in the expedition. p. 1

Lithuania has been admitted to membership in the League of Nations. In addition to this, her dispute with Poland over the occupation of Vilna has been brought a step nearer settlement by the reference of the question to the Assembly of the League. The Council of the League had the dispute under consideration at Geneva, but failing to get the two disputants to agree, it decided to refer the issue to the Assembly. In doing so it expressed its approval of the Hymans solution of the Vilna problem. p. 2

Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions in France, has started a tour of the devastated districts in order to study the needs of the inhabitants. The accord between him and Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German representative, is to be examined by the Commission on Reparations next week. Great skepticism is manifested regarding the possibility of Germany paying the next reparations installment in December, the reports of a probable change of policy through a reconstructed German Cabinet giving rise to anxiety. p. 1

SENATE DEADLOCK ON ANTI-BEER BILL

Chamber Adjourns After Hour's Debate on a Parliamentary Point After Vote of 31 to 23 to Proceed With Dry Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Debate in the Senate yesterday in connection with the conference report on the anti-beer bill developed into a lively filibuster conducted by opponents of the "search and seizure" clause in an effort to prevent senators from proceeding further with its consideration.

When the Senate adjourned late in the afternoon it was still in deadlock after more than an hour's parliamentary wrangle over the question of whether or not a motion to take up a conference report is debatable. Vice-President Coolidge, called upon to render a decision, deftly referred the question to the senators to settle for themselves, with a result that they were still debating what is presumed to be an undebatable motion, when Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, asked for an executive session in which to consider other matters.

Earlier in the day the prohibition forces displayed an amazing strength by forcing the Senate to take up the conference report over the persistent objections of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee. Shortly after the Senate met, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, in charge of the bill, moved to consider the report. Senator Penrose substituted the motion with one to proceed with consideration of the tax revision bill. The prohibition forces prevailed by a vote of 31 to 23, which gave the anti-beer bill the right of way over all other legislation.

Three-Hour Attack

Resumption of the debate was the signal for John K. Shields (D.), Senator from Tennessee, to launch into a three-hour speech in bitter opposition to the bill in general, and the "search and seizure" clause in particular.

Counted as one of the strongest foes of prohibition in the Senate, the Tennesseean, who has been absent for several months, conducted a one-man filibuster during the greater part of the afternoon.

The report also was circulated about the Capitol yesterday that Senator Shields is to lead the fight of the liquor element for light beer and wines.

Senator Shields, following in more parliamentary language the former course of James R. Reed (R.), Senator from Missouri, accused Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, of "employing reprehensible tactics as a paid lobbyist" while "seeking to force members of Congress to support legislation that is unconstitutional."

He then proceeded to attack the "search and seizure" clause as "ambiguous, illusive, elusive and deceptive," as well as being "indirect and flagrant" violation of the Constitution.

The debate later centered in a controversy between Senator Shields and Augustus O. Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, over religious intolerance as practiced by the Lord Baltimore Colony in Maryland.

Ku Klux Klan Mentioned

"I am opposed to political and religious intolerance, whether it be bred in the camps of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia or in Westerville, Ohio," declared Senator Stanley. Westerville, Ohio, is the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League.

At this point Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia interrupted, "There is no necessity for the Senator from Kentucky interjecting the Ku Klux Klan into this debate," he said. "When it becomes necessary for the Senate to give consideration to that organization I will be ready to handle the subject as courageously as any other senator here."

After Senator Shields concluded his speech, the question of the status of the canal toll bill, the unfinished business of the Senate, was brought up. Senator Sterling moved to take up the conference report under the regular order of the Senate, the morning hour having expired earlier in the day. Senator Borah agred to lay aside the unfinished business temporarily and the Senate then became involved in a long discussion by Senator Reed. Objecting that his motion was not debatable under the rules, Senator Sterling sought in vain to shut off further discussion, and the Senate was still wrangling over the question when it adjourned.

Senator Sterling announced that he would continue to press the conference report today and tomorrow. The tax bill is due to come up today also and a clash is anticipated.

COMMISSION'S NEW REPARATIONS PLAN

Operation of Loucheur-Rathenau Agreement Will for the Time Be Held Up While Study of Provisions Is Made

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The Commission on Reparations, it is announced, will begin a study of the Loucheur-Rathenau accord next week. It is, therefore, obvious that it cannot enter into operation on October 1, as has been suggested.

Louis Loucheur left today on a tour of the devastated region. At Bethune, he had a conference with the Mayor, representatives of the cooperative societies and the administrative agent. Among the towns which he is visiting to ascertain the precise needs of the inhabitants are Arras, Amiens, Péronne and Lassigny.

Some anxiety is caused by the reports of the reconstruction of the German Cabinet, which may change its policy. The general feeling in France is that the present government in Berlin is the most favorable from the French viewpoint that can be expected. There is attributed to the member of the Commission on Guarantees who has just arrived in Berlin great skepticism regarding the possibility of Germany paying her next installment to the Allies. There should be handed over in December 250,000,000 gold marks. The situation is such that it is extremely doubtful whether Germany, in any exent, can fulfill her obligations. Thus there is another crisis in perspective.

The projects of cabinet reconstruction in this connection are viewed with grave suspicion. The present visit of the Commission on Guarantees to Berlin is for the purpose of reenforcing the representatives. It first went to Germany in June to prepare the measures of control judged necessary on customs and exports. Since then there has been an exchange of notes between the Reparations Commission and the German Government. The replies of Germany are held to be satisfactory, and it is now merely a question of completing the technical arrangements.

NEW DENMARK MINISTER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Joseph C. Grew of Massachusetts, now American Minister to Denmark, has been nominated by President Harding to be Minister to Switzerland. At the same time the President nominated John Dyneley Prince of New Jersey, a professor in Columbia University, to be Minister to Denmark.

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BRITISH CABINET'S REPLY TO SINN FEIN AWAITED IN LONDON

Meantime, Arthur Griffith and George Russell, in the British Press, Reiterate Their Stand on Irish Independence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — That Sinn Fein has looked upon the British proposals for peace with Ireland through a cloud of suspicion is clearly evident from the short interview with Arthur Griffith appearing in today's Daily Chronicle and a four-column article by A. E. (George Russell) in today's Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Lloyd George will not reply to Eamon de Valera's letter of September 19 until he consults the Cabinet Committee appointed at Inverness, which shows that in the opinion of the Premier, Mr. de Valera's letter requires very serious consideration. The Cabinet cannot tie its hands by receiving the Irish delegates as representatives of an independent and sovereign state, and if Sinn Fein is determined to concede nothing, but to continue its claim for an independent Irish republic, a conference would be useless.

"Confidence Game" Charged

It is felt that if the first proposition to be placed before the conference is the consideration of Ireland's status as an independent republic, this might as well be cleared up before the conference meets. For this reason Mr. Lloyd George has asked for the claim to be withdrawn and has offered to receive the Irish delegates as "chosen spokesmen." In his interview, Mr. Griffith says that if the British Government seeks to impose preliminary conditions to a conference, that in itself will be conclusive proof that it believes it can play on Ireland in 1921, the confidence trick which its predecessor worked successfully on the Ireland of O'Connell, Butt, and Redmond.

"It is obvious that there can be no settlement unless as the outcome of an unfettered conference," he states. Neither he nor Mr. de Valera have withdrawn their claim to enter a conference in the capacity of representatives of an independent and sovereign state, and as it is obvious that they cannot leave the conference armed with these powers, it is difficult to see how they can expect Mr. Lloyd George to meet them in that capacity unless they hope that by so doing their status as such will have been recognized.

Empire v. "National Genius"

Judging by the tenor of George Russell's article one would gather that the claim for an Irish republic will not be surrendered. He sets forth his argument in the form of a dialogue between a "voice in the House of Reason," which pleads for acceptance of the British offer and "an opposing voice" which says "the national genius cannot inspire if we first give allegiance to the spirit of Empire." This House of Reason he defines as being "so divided against itself that few who listen to its many voices can act after with a single heart," and declares that "only the heaven inspired can act swiftly without long dwelling in that House of Reason."

He then reads into Great Britain's offer the freedom of a convict on ticket of leave who all the time is under police surveillance. He presages British interference if the Irish Education Minister attempts to teach the truth about Irish history. Suspicion of Britain's good faith is evidenced by the following: "You can see in the British offer to Ireland the profound mistrust felt for an alien race and how provision is made to insure the continuance of military mastery over us. Why is Ireland not trusted to defend its own territory as the dominions are trusted with naval and military power?"

Friendship Dependent on Recognition

Friendship, he declared, can only come about if Ireland's right to independence is recognized. As for Ulster, Mr. Russell has the deep conviction that, being Irish, the men of the North will ultimately come to a true comprehension of its own ideals. As for the last question—whether the "opposing voice" is prepared to risk the destruction of Ireland as a national enemy, when so much may be gained by accepting somewhat less than his whole demand—the reply is: "I cannot admit the conscience of the world will permit the extermination of a white race because it refuses to acknowledge the sovereignty of another people." The Empire would be forced to stay its hand, or face withdrawal from the Commonwealth or rebellions against it.

What Ulster thinks may be gathered from the proceedings in the Northern House of Commons in Belfast last night when Robert Lynn questioned the sincerity of Mr. de Valera's desire for peace, and said that if he had wanted peace he would never have put forward the absurd claim of an independent Ireland.

"If the position were not so grave," Mr. Lynn declared, "amusement could be derived from the fact that Mr. de Valera, a Spaniard; Mr. Griffith, a Welshman, and Erskine Childers, an

Englishman, were all shrieking to high heaven for the independence of Ireland."

He said that Sir James Craig has not been fairly treated by Mr. Lloyd George. The weakness of the British Government in dealing with Ireland was simply deplorable. The Sinn Feiners, he stated, were playing on the tolerance of the government, and the moment the truce was announced there was an intensified campaign in Ulster. Gunmen had been imported and large quantities of arms and ammunition, and now all over the Six Counties there were large Sinn Fein camps indulging in all forms of military exercises, including bomb throwing.

METHODS OF COAL OPERATORS ATTACKED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The system by which coal operators in the West Virginia fields pay the salaries of deputy sheriffs was held to be the principal cause of complaint from the miners, and to be largely responsible for the recent mine disorders in statements made on Tuesday night to the Senate Investigating Committee in Charleston by Attorney-General England and made public on the return of the committee to Washington yesterday.

Called in to give the committee his views, the Attorney-General declared that while the law specifically prohibited such employment, it provided no penalty and consequently was ignored. The opinion was expressed by the Attorney-General that the miners, in starting a march to Logan, sought to intimidate the authorities into calling a special session of the Legislature to amend the statute against which they complained.

Going deeply into the deputy sheriff system, the committee found that the deputies were duly commissioned by court and their salaries paid out of a fund obtained from an assessment by the operators of 10 cents a ton on all coal taken from the mines.

The Attorney-General said he knew it to be a fact that deputies were employed in Logan County to keep out men seeking to organize unions. It also was a fact, he said, that the law did not prohibit men entering the coal regions to urge organization by miners so long as they did not create disorder.

GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION PUZZLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The United States is interested in and frankly puzzled by the economic situation in Germany and the probable outcome. Officials refuse to speak for quotation, but the reports of experts recently made have formed the basis for much conjecture, which, as a matter of fact, leads nowhere. There are no precedents to judge by. It could not have been imagined that at this length of time after the war practically all the man-power of Germany should be employed, and yet that there should be no money with which to pay Germany's obligations.

With the German mark worth less than a cent, it is hardly possible to consider German money as of any value, especially as the amount of paper currency is being added to daily in large quantities.

Recently Germany has been turning out all but worthless paper money with the greatest recklessness, and the mark has accordingly been depreciating. Here and there, for certain purposes, stores of gold have been turned up and used and it may be that that method of doing business can be resorted to more generally, but it does not seem possible to stabilize the currency at the rate at which things are going now.

RUSSIANS ARE SET FREE UNDER BONDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —More than 100 alleged Russian anarchists are at liberty in this country, under bonds which are covered by $600,000 in Liberty bonds deposited with the Secretary of Labor, it was stated yesterday at the Department of Labor. On account of the refusal of the Russian Soviet Government to accept them, it has been impossible to deport them.

Efforts of this government to induce the Soviet Government to open its borders to receive these extremists as well as to receive about 100 other undesirable Russians so far have been futile.

A number of Russians in federal prisons in this country also would be deported instead of being held to serve their sentences, if Russia would open its borders, and also if the Department of Labor had funds available for this purpose, officials said. Only $400,000 is available for the balance of the fiscal year for use in connection with deportations, it was said.

SANTA BARBARA GAS RATES DECREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—With the completion of an oil contract which saves the Southern Counties Gas Company 20 cents a barrel on crude oil, a second reduction of 6 cents per 1000 feet in gas rates at Santa Barbara, California, has been ordered by the California State Railroad Commission from its headquarters here. The reduction is effective on all meter readings on and after October 1. The first reduction, also of 6 cents per 1000 feet, went into effect on August 15.

These reductions are brought about by the Railroad Commission's recent ruling, making rates dependable on valuation plus operative costs. By means of the rate, the saving made to the company is passed on to the consumers.

LITHUANIA NOW IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Council, in Addition to Voting In New Member, Adopts Plan for Settlement of Polish-Lithuanian Dispute Over Vilna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) — Two important and far-reaching decisions were arrived at by the Council of the League of Nations in Geneva at its meeting on Tuesday, when it was decided in the first place to adopt the Hymans proposal for a settlement of the long-standing dispute between Poland and Lithuania, and in the second place to admit Lithuania as a member within the League. Acceptance of the Hymans proposal has been made over the heads of the two disputants, and the matter has been referred to the Assembly, which in effect means that the Council has failed to get the disputants to agree.

The Lithuanian representative, Mr. Galvanauskas, has in past discussions indicated his willingness to accept the Hymans proposal as the basis for negotiations, but at Tuesday's sitting he went so far as to declare his readiness to accept the proposed settlement as it stands, with one or two minor reservations. The Polish representative, Mr. Askenazy, on the other hand, maintained the intransigeant attitude he has adopted throughout the whole proceedings. This would seem to have not only alienated pretty well all the sympathy of other delegates, as well as of the public, who were on this occasion admitted, but to have brought forth a measured rebuke from A. J. Balfour, who earnestly begged the Polish representative to make clear to his government the unfortunate impression which had been produced as an outcome of the Polish attitude. Mr. Balfour declared himself completely in favor of the Hymans scheme, and considered it was the best that could be devised under the circumstances; but notwithstanding all appeals the most that Mr. Askenazy would concede was to declare his willingness to place the proposals before his government, without in any way committing himself in regard to their acceptance.

Meantime, despite bitter protests on the part of the Lithuanians and questions by members of the Council, General Zeligouski not only remains in posession of Vilna, the bone of contention, but Mr. Askenazy frankly balks at giving any reason for his continued presence. Referring to this matter in his speech, Mr. Balfour said:

"What is General Zeligouski—a rebel deserving of military sentence or a patriot deserving a patriot's crown? We do not know. Both answers are given according as it suits the Poles best. Meanwhile, General Zeligouski and his troops are still in possession." Mr. Balfour indicated that it was almost too much to expect a satisfactory settlement "while this ambiguous general, with his troops of uncertain allegiance, remains in possession of the disputed territory."

The firm attitude of the Council in deciding to terminate the endless dispute by referring it to the Assembly is warmly applauded by those who desire to see what Lord Robert Cecil terms "this international scandal" settled. It has been considered that Poland's attitude in both the Vilna affair as well as that of Upper Silesia has in some measure been influenced by the support they believed they were receiving from France, but in this matter the closing speech by Leon Bourgeois, the French representative, must have to a great extent disillusioned Mr. Askenazy as it did the other members who listened. He said that he fully agreed with the scheme proposed by Mr. Hymans, and at the same time supported Mr. Balfour in all his statements, as did the other members of the Council; and then, in language and with words that caused some surprise at their forcibleness, advised the disputants to go back to their respective governments with the information that the Council of the League of Nations had discussed the Vilna dispute before the whole world with both windows and doors open. Mr. Bourgeois' vigorous speech and his decided attitude, it is thought, will do much to cause the Poles to reconsider their position.

Meantime, Lithuania was almost unanimously admitted as a member to the League of Nations, the only representatives voting against her admission being Mr. Askenazy for Poland and Take Jonescu for Rumania.

FACTIONS APPEAR IN MINERS' CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana — Consideration of a recommendation by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, that the district officials of District No. 12, in Illinois, be required to make an itemized account of $27,000 spent two years ago, in connection with a "wildcat" strike in that district, started, in the biennial convention of the miners here yesterday, an anticipated fight between the international administration and the opposing faction, headed by Frank Farrington, president of District 12.

Mr. Farrington has refused to make an itemized account of the expenditure on the grounds that the money was paid to men employed to preserve the integrity of the union against detectives employed by union opponents. He said the Illinois miners had ordered that the names be not disclosed. Debate on the question took up the entire day, with Mr. Jack, a delegate also from Illinois, charging Mr. Farrington with misrepresenting the membership of his district.

Support of the Lewis administration became a subject of brisk discussion, following adjournment of the convention Wednesday night, when 250 delegates from West Virginia adopted a resolution pledging the delegation to stand as a unit in support of Mr. Lewis and to oppose activities of Mr. Farrington and others that might injure the integrity of the union. Several speakers condemned intrigues which they said Mr. Farrington carried on at the Cleveland convention and warned the miners to be on the lookout for a repetition of such tactics in this convention.

Conservative delegates are declaring themselves in favor of recalling and defeating a motion adopted previous to the reading of President Lewis' report, requiring the wage scale committee to report on the scale not later than the tenth day of the convention. Mr. Lewis recommended that the wage scale be formulated at a reconvened convention in February.

COALITION FAVORED BY WOMEN VOTERS

New York City League Decides to Use Its Influence in Behalf of H. H. Curran for Mayor in Opposition to Tammany Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York City League of Women Voters has indorsed the coaltion candidates, Henry H. Curran for Mayor, Charles E. Lockwood for comptroller, and Vincent Gilroy for president of the Board of Aldermen, following a discussion of the league's political committee, which stated that it recommended the support of these three candidates after a thorough inquiry into the training, previous record and personal qualities of all candidates.

Officers of the league, chairmen of standing committees and assembly district leaders, who constitute what is called the city committee, voted at the meeting, the leaders expressing the sentiments of the membership in their district where meetings were held last week to consider the question of political affiliation. Indorsement of the coalition ticket by the league carries with it the pledge to participate in active work for the candidates, which will be done through league campaign committees in the boroughs and districts.

The vote of the league is the outcome of a stand taken by the organization on February 28 when it announced that its intention "to support actively in the coming municipal elections whatever candidate may be indorsed by a three-quarters vote of the city committee, it being understood that the league will make no nominations of its own."

This was based on a belief of the league, then expressed, that "city government should be divorced from party politics." The present vote was taken after a two weeks' notice given to all districts of the candidate-indorsing meeting, and the political committee, composed of the city chairman, a Republican and a Democrat from each borough, and one member-at-large from each of the political parties, had been formed and had carefully studied the candidates' records. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the league, said in explanation of the relation of the individual member of the league to the league's political stand:

"The New York City League of Women Voters believes that municipal government is different from state and national government in that it should be strictly nonpartisan and its officials chosen solely for their ability to give an economical, efficient and honest administration.

"It is because of this belief that we indorsed the coalition candidates. The league, however, is composed of women affiliated with all parties, and naturally there will be some that will not agree with the majority concerning this indorsement. For the benefit of those members it may be said that this action of the league gives every woman who desires it an opportunity to work for Mr. Curran and his associates with the sanction and support of the league, but it compels no one to vote or to work for anyone of whom she does not approve.

"The league will hold it against no woman if her conscience impels her to cast her ballot for other candidates, and to use her influence for their election. Independence of thought and action is approved, not condemned by the league. League leaders who are in favor of other candidates can relegate the district campaign work for the coalition ticket to a vice-leader or other officer who is in sympathy with the indorsed candidate and judging from what the leaders who intend to do this have told me, there will be a good natured tolerance and harmony in such districts."

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Figures furnished by J. A. Kelly, director of the United States Employment Service on the Pacific coast, show that there are 71,767 unemployed persons in the three Pacific coast states. Of these 45,450 are in California, 16,477 in Washington, and 9340 in Oregon. Of the cities, San Francisco shows the greatest unemployment, with 17,075 out of work. Los Angeles comes next, with 10,950, and Oakland is third with 9630. That is to say, there are more unemployed in Oakland than in the entire State of Oregon, and more unemployed in San Francisco than in the whole State of Washington.

SENATE DEMOCRATS OFFER TAX PLAN

Substitute for Penrose Bill Would Reduce Normal Income Percentage—Proposal Also Is to Levy on Gasoline Consumed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The counter tax proposals of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee took the form of a shrewd political move yesterday when Peter G. Gerry (D.), Senator from Rhode Island, introduced in the Senate an amendment to the Administration's tax revision bill providing for reductions in the normal income taxes.

Senator Gerry's amendment, which is expected to attract wide popular favor, reduces the normal income tax to 2 per cent for incomes of $5000 or less, 4 per cent for incomes from $5000 to $10,000, and 6 per cent for incomes from $10,000 to $15,000.

In addition to this proposal, David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, another Democratic member of the committee, introduced an amendment providing for a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline.

Effect of Proposed Charges

It is estimated that while the proposed normal income tax reductions would result in a loss of revenue of approximately $105,000,000, the gasoline tax would raise from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 annually. Senator Gerry also proposed to introduce an amendment to retain the capital stock tax, which would raise another $80,000,000.

The two Democrats also offered as a substitute for the proposed flat corporation income tax of 15 per cent a graduated corporation income tax as follows: Corporations having net incomes of $100,000 or less, 10 per cent; from $100,000 to $300,000, a tax of 15 per cent, and above $300,000, a tax of 20 per cent.

By proposing to reduce the normal tax of the individual taxpayer, the Democrats are making a shrewd appeal for Republican votes in the Senate. There is strong opposition in Administration ranks to the income tax proposals of the Penrose bill.

In a statement issued yesterday, Senator Walsh denounced the action of the Republican majority in not lowering the tax burdens of the 3,000,000 taxpayers whose incomes are less than $15,000.

"The revenue bill as reported to the Senate by the Republican majority of the Finance Committee," he said, "is unsound, inequitable and indefensible. It retains and continues, in the main, all the annoying and burdensome income and other tax provisions of the old war revenue bill. The people of the country want and are entitled to a peace-plan taxation program.

Republicans Criticized

"Individual taxpayers and business have demanded, since the end of the war, a simple, direct and easily understood tax law to assist in bringing about a readjustment of business to normal conditions. The Republican majority of the Senate Finance Committee have not met this demand.

"The bill, as prepared by the Senate Finance Committee, contains no new tax program. It is merely an amendment to our war tax emergency legislation. It will continue to subject our people to the annoyance, uncertainties and burdens of taxes that only war conditions justified.

"The country must continue the work of readjusting and rehabilitating business under a system of taxation in the main unchanged. To lift the burden of taxation from those that are best able to bear it has apparently been the sole consideration of the Republican majority."

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, served notice in the Senate that the revenue bill would be called up for consideration today. It will be the signal for another clash with the prohibition forces, and will endeavor to keep the anti-beer bill conference report from the Senate. By a vote of 31 to 23 the prohibitionists yesterday prevented the tax bill coming before the Senate, despite the vigorous appeal of Senator Penrose.

The Finance Committee will meet again this morning to give the Republican members an opportunity to work on their report.

WESLEYAN UPHOLDS THE PROHIBITION LAW

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut — William Arnold Shanklin, president of Wesleyan University, in his matriculation address to the student body in memorial chapel yesterday, outlined the attitude of the university toward the prohibitory amendment to the federal Constitution, saying that it would be rigorously enforced by the faculty.

"I desire to state here, squarely and unequivocally," said Dr. Shanklin, "the position of Wesleyan on the breaking of the law as it relates to the Eighteenth Amendment. I would state in the words of the immortal Lincoln: 'Let reverence of law be taught in all schools and colleges. Only so long as law and constituted authority are held in reverence by our people are the free institutions of the land secure.'

"The issue today joined over the Eighteenth Amendment is one of fundamental difference between the better element of the American population and the worse element, many of them alien in thought and speech. It is not a case of whether a man shall or shall not be permitted to drink, but whether the lawless element in our population shall be able to defy the will of the majority. It is now up to true Americans to defend national honor and institutions. In support of the laws of the land—all law, every law—the college should be the vanguard. And the position of the faculty of Wesleyan University is that so long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains a part of the Constitution, it will be enforced by Wesleyan."

MEALS OFFERED AT CENT PROFIT

Restaurant Experiments With a System by Which a Minimum Profit on Each Customer Is Made—Patronage Is Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The experiment of furnishing meals at 1 cent profit is being tried by owners of one of the largest chains of restaurants in the city. During the first five days of the experiment, the full 500 men which the restaurant can accommodate, called for all three meals each day. The restaurant is located in a section of the city convenient to the principal centers of day labor, and only the capacity of the establishment for each meal is handled. The experiment will be continued for 10 or 15 days and then the price will be lowered 1 cent, raised 1 cent, or maintained as it is, according to results. The proprietor's order is that 1 cent profit must be shown on each meal served. The restaurant is to be enlarged, in preparation for the coming of winter, or another location occupied by another similar restaurant.

The plan is very simple. Each man or woman entering the restaurant, pays 15 cents for breakfast, or 20 cents for either lunch or dinner; the hours of each meal being limited. After passing the gate the man or woman has free access to tables on which the food is placed in large bowls, platters and plates, with hot drinks in huge pots at frequent intervals. The 15-cent breakfast consists of a choice of three cereals, doughnuts or cinnamon rolls, plain buns or bread and butter, hot drinks and sugar and real cream. There is no limit to the amount eaten, for the customer helps himself. Five hundred places are set, and only that number of diners admitted.

Luncheon and dinner consist of soup, hot boiled beef, cold corned beef, potatoes, rice, beans, sliced tomatoes, bread and butter and hot drinks with cream and sugar. This menu is changed every other day. Only two signs appear in the entire restaurant. One reads: "Do not take more than you can eat; that is waste," and the other, "Do not use your own knife or spoon in helping yourself." John H. Leighton, who established the restaurant, is a resident of San Francisco who has made a success of several cooperative stores and small manufacturing plants. To the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, he said:

"We have found that on the first day, a man or a woman, now and then, will take too much, but they do not repeat this waste. The people are as anxious to help us save food so that we can feed more, as we are to save it ourselves. If we find that we are making more than 1 cent on each meal, we will reduce the price to 14 and 19 cents; if we are not 'breaking even,' we will increase it to 16 and 21 cents."

RESTRICTING SUNDAY SELLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Further restriction of Sunday selling in Ontario seems to be indicated by action taken against the proprietor of a hotel newsstand in this city. The charge of selling cigarettes and tobacco on Sunday was laid by police under the Lord's Day Act, passed in 1859. The defendant admitted the selling, but made the claim that the hotel was licensed under the Ontario Temperance Act, which, it was claimed, superseded the Lord's Day Act by authorizing standard hotels to sell a variety of merchandise whenever the hotel might be open, no exception being made in the case of Sunday. The magistrate held his decision for further research into the matter.

MR. BRYAN ATTACKS LIQUOR OPPOSITION

Former Secretary of State Visits the Dry Leaders in Washington — Democratic Victory Next Year Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and champion of prohibition, was an indignant witness yesterday of the filibuster which opponents of the "search and seizure" clause of the anti-beer bill conducted in the Senate.

"Of course the senators opposed to searching automobiles without a warrant wouldn't want to prevent enforcement of the prohibition law," Mr. Bryan commented, "but if they didn't want to prevent enforcement they could not devise a better plan for nullifying the law."

Mr. Bryan stopped off in Washington long enough to visit the Capitol with Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, before taking an afternoon train for his home in Florida. He discussed the situation with regard to the anti-beer bill with Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is in charge of the prohibition fight, and with Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, and other prohibition leaders.

"A search warrant is all right for a house, because a house cannot get away," Mr. Bryan said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "But an automobile could get out of a county while the warrant was being secured. In Kentucky the other day I noticed that some 20 bandits robbed a distillery of $15,000 worth of whisky. They would all doubtless favor a law preventing search without a warrant. It is inconceivable that a dry Congress should favor such a wet prohibition."

Mr. Bryan was also interested in the proposed tax on 2.75 per cent beer brought forward by the liquor element in an attempt to undermine the Volstead act.

"It is not the tax they are interested in but the alcohol," he said. "They would rather have a small tax on high per cent beer than a high tax on a small percentage. If they can't get enough alcohol to make them drunk, why do they want it at all? It would be tantalizing to have to drink three gallons of water in order to get a pint of alcohol."

Mr. Bryan has been lecturing in different parts of the United States for three months, rubbing elbows with the voters of many states, both Republicans and Democrats. He forecasts that the country will go Democratic in the congressional elections next year, "by a very large majority."

The Republican revenue bill, he declares, will drive many Republicans into the Democratic Party.

"It seems to be that the revenue bill is built on the theory that we might as well put the taxes on the poor to start with because the rich will transfer them to the poor anyway and bring on a panic if they can't," Mr. Bryan commented. "It is a bold proposition to shift the burden from the backs of the rich to the backs of the poor."

RAILWAY BRIDGE TO ENTER SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — So great is the interest in the proposed combination tube, bridge and causeway across San Francisco Bay, plans for which have been presented to the War Department through the United States engineers of this district, that San Francisco commercial and civic organizations are now moving to increase the size and scope of the structure to a passageway capable of bringing directly into San Francisco the transcontinental lines of railway, which now have their terminals on the eastern, or mainland, shore of San Francisco Bay. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is one of the organizations taking the lead in this movement.

It is stated by these organizations and by engineers familiar with the cost of such passageways for traffic that the larger crossing now contemplated will cost approximately $100,000,000, as compared with the $40,000,000 fixed as the cost of the bridge and tube whose plans have been sent to the War Department. The original plans were prepared and the estimates of cost made by J. Vipond Davies of New York and Ralph Modjeska of Chicago, bridge and tunnel experts. It is proposed, under the new plan, to bring these two well-known engineers to San Francisco again and have them make another survey and estimates for a bridge which will carry all the transcontinental lines of railroad into San Francisco, obviating all necessity of train ferries now used.

RECORD AMERICAN TONNAGE IN CANAL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Despite the world wide trade depression which held during the fiscal year 1921, a new high record was established for American tonnage passing through the Panama Canal, according to official reports received here. In a total of 2,892 ships traversing the waterway, 1212 were American, exclusive of government-owned and chartered vessels. The nearest competitor of the United States was Great Britain, whose flag appeared on 910 ships carrying 3,722,000 tons against 5,179,000 tons freighted under American colors.

With the single exception of the Mexican oil traffic, the current issue of the Panama Canal record points out, "the trades in which American vessels secured any considerable tonnage had the United States either as origin or destination."

STATE HOLDS THAT FEES ARE EXCESSIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Connecticut—The State of Connecticut, as well as a beneficiary, is protesting against the fees allowed during the process of probating the will of Morton F. Plant. The State Tax Commissioner, William H. Blodgett, has filed an appeal from the allowances made by Judge Arthur P. Anderson in the probate court at Groton, Connecticut, on the ground that allowance of excessive fees unreasonably reduces the net estate subject to the succession tax. Under Judge Anderson's ruling The United States Trust Company, George L. Shearer and Francis De C. Sullivan, all of New York, were each allowed $256,092.25 in fees as executors, and Mrs. Hayward and Henry B. Plant, a son of the testator, also an executor, were allowed $128,046.12 each.

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My Editor Joins the Country Club

It is a strange fact that some of my most interesting interviews with my Editor have been of his choosing and he generally does his choosing over the telephone. You may remember how on sundry days he has called me up and I have gone as bidden. I hate to disappoint him and equally on my part to lose the benefit of his society, because, as I have pointed out to him, he always furnished me with copy and you know what copy means.

Originally, my Editor was a man given to a certain waywardness in dress, wherein inclination was rather more expressed than taste, but today it can be affirmed that he is a stranger to mauve ties and that he does not wear pumpkin colored boots on indiscriminate occasions. He does wear them sometimes, but not with a black coat and he has found some dressing that much subdues their primal flagrancy. I have been much pleased with this change in his habits of costume and have reflected gratefully that there might come a day when the Vandyke beard would be only a raven memory. Therefore it was with a confident heart that I answered his rich bass salutation through the telephone:

"Is this you, Litchfield?"

"No less, my bucko. Can it be that I address my little Editor?"

"Aw, g'wan. You know you do. Say, come on up to the office, will you?"

"Not if I don't feel like it. The question is, do I feel like it? You're not going to ask me to drink cocoa in this weather, are you?"

"No, no. It's a small matter of business—personal, you know."

"Is it a question of grammar or would you like me to tell you who wrote Shakespeare?"

"Be serious, Litchfield! I" (very distinctly and in a solemn voice)"—I—want—to—see—you—now—and—on—a—matter—of—business—important—to—meee," he concluded in wailing confidence.

"So I hung up the receiver, brushed my hat, took my stick, put a notebook in my pocket and hurried up to the office, for I was impressed with his tone and ruefully admitted that perhaps I ha been flippant with this worthy man. It was a lovely summer afternoon, not too hot, a gentle breeze was stirring from the west and I thought of Exmoor and a far-off combe. But the noise of the electric car showed me that it was not Exmoor that I traveled but a region somewhat more peopled.

"Well, how are you today?" said my Editor coming from behind his desk. I paused abruptly, the words, as standard authors would say, frozen upon my lips. The sight that I beheld was such as to make the stoutest pause, whatever the demands of diplomacy. He had fallen from his high estate and, shades of Saville Row, he had let himself go again. He had on a lounge suit of some material intended to convey the idea of coolness; pleated and belted as to the coat, patch pocketed and beseamed, it was a tender macaroon color. The trousers were very wide and much too short, displaying purple socks with green stripes and white shoes. His shirt was pink silk with very long, wide cuffs to the sleeves, his collar was high and tight and his tie was such that no description of it shall sully this page. Too much shocked to say anything, I limply shook his hand and then sat down.

"Why, why," I exclaimed after a moment's pause, "why have you done this?"

"Done what?" asked my Editor.

"Committed this atrocity—and after all my advice and tempered counsel?" I said.

"I don't understand you," and so saying his color rose somewhat.

"You don't?"

"No, I don't," said my Editor with a shade of asperity in his voice.

"My poor friend, you understand me very well. You gave up those frightful mauve ties and on whose advice? You gave up those egregious boots and on whose advice? You were happy—the whole office breathed freer and now, now you go and put on those clothes, clothes for which you deserve to be put in gaol. Have you no consideration for my feelings, to say nothing of your own original status as a human being?"

"Look here, Litchfield, you're grossly personal," said my Editor. "I like these things, I'm wearing them, ain't I?"

"You are indeed. But you ought not to be. Tell me in candor, why did you do it?" At these words, he became mollified at once and with a happy smile, said,

"Why you see, the weather's hot and I got 'em at a bargain and I thought they'd do for the country club and so I got 'em. I've joined the Pawpaloosett Country Club and I'm going to play golf there every Saturday. Come out with me now. That's what I wanted you for."

"Me? Me go in company with that rig?" I asked indignantly. "See here. I'll talk literature with you and work with you and do all the work you want, but never a step outside do I stir while you wear such a combination of outrageous clothes. It simply can't be done. One doesn't wear such things."

"But I do."

"No you don't, strictly speaking. You have had them thrust upon you. You are naturally a man of confiding disposition, shy, generous, artistic, sensitive, given to meditation and the contemplation of the beautiful. You enter a shop, but you still meditate. You contemplate, but not the features of the shopman. You fall an easy prey to him and, worst of all, you have forgotten the good advice that I gave you. If you keep on at this rate, what are you going to do when you are made Ambassador to the Court of St. James?"

"D'ye think I shall be?"

"Well, you know, editors go a long way nowadays."

"I should like to be an ambassador."

"Then I hope that you will be. You can count on my support. But you can't wear clothes like that. Never!"

"There may be something in what you say, Litchfield. But, say, I don't like the way you put it. Sounds as though I were in the wrong. I hate to be in the wrong and, as a matter of fact, I seldom am."

"Bravo. Crichton, let me hear some more."

"You misunderstand me. I meant that I seldom commit errors of judgment. I'm very careful. I read all about summer clothes in a magazine and I knew the man that writes the column. So I think you must be mistaken. But I'll tell you what I'll do. This matter of the ambassador is important and, that being so, I'm willing not to play golf."

"Spoken like a brave and generous man! Then you won't go out there at all?"

"Oh, yes, I'll go out and play tennis. It looks like a good game."

. . . . . .

Since the above interview, I have not seen my Editor. I draw my pay regularly, for that, of course, is a routine matter, but I feel that his disposition must change radically before he becomes a glass of fashion or even a pocket mirror. It is so much better to mean well and to know at the same time.

THE VIVANDIÈRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

With Anne Drevot, the last of the vivandières, passes an institution, a figure, of a curiously attractive order. Not that she has long been known in England. It was with the Peninsular War that she became familiar, and that familiarity is due to fiction and to opera. In the wars of the eighteenth century she may have been a living personality to British troops, but it was Charles Lever, an unsuccessful student with a flair for the picturesque in war and wandering life, who really brought her to life for the English-speaking peoples. A vivandière, gay, tender and loving, is the true heroine of "Tom Burke of Ours," and it is the very fact that he only knew army life at second hand which makes the tribute the more remarkable.

These girls, as ready to help a fallen enemy as one of their own side, were new to the English who fought through the Peninsular War; English camp-followers contained no metal so attractive. Bon camerade always, she was also woman, with a quick eye and a gallant heart; ready at need, even before the "cease fire" had sounded.

The vivandière's position had its dignity. She was a state servant, receiving military pay and a pension, a link between officers and men. Hers was a great ministry, and it was respected. No foe would fire at a vivandière; that bright uniform of hers, visible from afar, was itself a protection.

Let us be grateful that the best-known of Irish military novelists has made her the heroine of his own best work, and so borne his witness to the courage, gayety and tender heart which made men on both sides welcome the sight and brighten at the coming of that most French of Frenchwomen, the vivandière of any regiment you please.

Granite Gorge Cables

Engineers delegated to throw a suspension bridge across the Colorado River, at Granite Gorge, in the Arizona Grand Cañon, were confronted with a problem last spring when the time came to get the two 550-foot steel cables down to the place from which they were to be strung, 40 feet above the water and about half a mile below the rim of the cañon. Each of the cables weighed 900 pounds, and the switchback trail was fully ten miles in length zigzagging down the half mile drop. After several schemes had been considered and rejected it was decided to use two mules and 15 men to carry them down. Each end of a cable was coiled into a burden of something over 150 pounds and placed on the back of a mule. The 15 men then spaced themselves about 20 feet apart and lifted the cable to their shoulders. Each man's share of the weight was about 35 pounds. The caravan started down the trail slowly at 8 a. m. and reached its destination at 4 p. m. with a two-hour stop midway for lunch and rest. Two days later the other cable was carried down in the same way, and eventually they were strung without a kink in either one. The mules carried the other material for the bridge down the same trail, 40 tons of wood, wire and steel in all. The bridge was opened on May 17 last, and provides tourists with an easy means of ascending to the rim of the north side of the cañon, which is about 1500 feet higher than the rim on the south side. New vistas of scenery are thus opened up. The north rim, despite its reputation of marvelous vistas, has seldom been visited because of its inaccessibility. The new bridge was built by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, as part of the program of popularizing the public's playgrounds.

A FRIEND OF LAMB

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

If George Dyer had walked into the New River "staff in hand; and at noonday" in the dry summer of 1921 instead of in the wet autumn of 1823, Lamb would have been spared all anxiety about his friend, and we should have lost the exquisite pages of "Amicus Redivivus." How vividly we can picture the scene, the absent-minded poet walking straight ahead of him into the river, the startled rush of Charles and Mary Lamb to recapture their wool-gathering friend, the nameless crowd that always springs from nowhere and Dyer's subsequent discourse of marvelous escapes, intermixed with "little fragments of chanting, ends of deliverance hymns" and all the self-tenderness which they implied.

Dear George Dyer, with his innocent ambitions and conscientious scruples, what lover of Lamb does not love him? To his greater friend he owes it today that his name still lives among the poets, though his poems are long since forgotten. We see him in the pages of Elia, in the more intimate pages of Lamb's correspondence, always good, always absent-minded. "His life," says Talfourd, "was an academic pastoral"; its outward good was books, its inner happiness friends.

Dyer's very learning was as confused as his wits. He sets out to write a dissertation on drama, and "Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ben Jonson, Shirley, Marlowe, Ford, and the worthies of Dodsley's Collection—he confessed he had read none of them." He writes on the epic, and is horror-struck to find that there is an 8000-line "Epigoniad" which he never heard of, though his friend "assured us there is not one tolerable line from beginning to end." He hears of a nameless Scottish poet of whom not a word is extant and protests that "by all accounts he seems to have been a fine genius." He has 500 copies of his own poems already about to be issued, and thinks that "in the very first page of his preface he had set out with a principle of criticism fundamentally wrong," and insists on expunging the said preface "although it cost him £30."

"O George, George! with a head uniformly wrong and a heart uniformly right!" One fears that all Lamb's good wishes did not wile 12s. out of the subscribers' pockets as fast as he, and Dyer, could have wished; and it must be owned that it was a disadvantage from the subscriber's point of view that, in Lamb's phrase, "A poem is a poem to G. D. His own as good as anybody's, and God bless him! anybody's as good as his own," his own being "Spenser-Thomsonian, Masonic and Akensidish" in the year after the Lyrical Ballads had revealed a new poetic world.

Nor was his innocent unconsciousness of the difference between the suitable and the unsuitable confined to literature; it was equally difficult for him to distinguish between them in matters of dress. Talfourd, that staid lawyer, breaks into positive enthusiasm when he tries to picture him. "Methinks I see his gaunt, awkward form, set off by trousers too short, like those outgrown by a gawky lad, and a rusty coat as much too large for the wearer; his long head silvered over with short yet straggling hair, and his dark gray eyes glistening with faith and wonder, as Lamb tells him in the strictest confidence, that the Waverley Novels are the work of Lord Castlereagh, just returned from the Congress of Sovereigns at Vienna! Off he runs, with animated stride and shambling enthusiasm, nor stops till he reaches Maid Hill, and breathes his news into the startled ear of Leigh Hunt."

So to Hazlitt, recalling the joyous memories of early friendship, and the "Thursday evening parties" at the Lambs', when "we skimmed the cream of criticism and picked out the marrow of authors," remembers Dyer "hanging like a film of cobweb upon letters, browsing on the husk of leaves of books, as the young fawn browses on the bark and leaves of trees."

But it is to Lamb himself that we owe the most vivid picture of the "gall-less and simple-minded Dyer," and to his letters we must return for the final picture of G. D. in his bachelor state, before Mrs. Mather had taken him in hand and made her husband, outwardly at least, less forgetful of the world. He it is who records the "pair of nankeen pantaloons four times too big for him, which the said Heathen did pertinaciously affirm to be new. They were absolutely ingrained with the accumulated dirt of ages; but he affirmed them to be clean. He was going to visit a lady that was nice about these things, and that's the reason he wore flannel that day. And then he danced, and capered, and fidgeted, and pulled up his pantaloons, and hugged his intolerable flannel vestment," and all because he had found that mistake in his preface and was "as obstinate as a primitive Christian" about altering it, coûte que coûte, "since it was of great consequence that the world should not be misled."

But this was in the days of the "little dirty girl, Dyer's niece and factotum," whom Lamb disapproved of; and better times were at hand. A kindly Mrs. Mather, deploring her uncared-for neighbor's condition, agreed after some hesitation to take the office of mentor on herself. It is pleasant to think of the old rooms in Clifford's Inn which called Dyer master resuming their habitable aspect, under Mrs. Dyer's gentle rule, of the walls and books and furniture growing dustless, of Dyer himself growing clean and tidy, and of the old friends dropping in as before.

This last is but an inference; but can it be otherwise than true when Lamb's last letter is to Mrs. Dyer, and refers to his having left a book in the parlor, which he had been to fetch. It was found, and went back to Dante Cary at the British Museum with the leaf folded down at the account of Sir Philip Sidney: so that the last talk with dear G. D. was on the books both loved so well, and in the kindly presence of Mrs. Dyer, who fostered her husband's friendships, and had a special smile for Charles Lamb, who had loved and venerated and made fun of George Dyer since they were boys at Christ's Hospital together. G. D., the stately Grecian, and Elia, "the little, kind, affectionate child," who was to repay his elder's kindness by the gift of a tender, bantering tribute, springing from the depths of old regard.

ORAIBI, ANCIENT HOPI TOWN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Oraibi, Arizona, once the most populous of all the Hopi Indian towns may be abandoned in accordance with a plan of the Indian Bureau of the Department of the Interior, so runs a report in Santa Fe. Oraibi stands on a point of high land, either side of the pueblo abutting on a cliff of the Third Mesa, with a marvelous view of the Painted Desert. The Hopi say that Oraibi is the second oldest of their villages. It was old when found by Coronado's soldiers on their march through the Land of Tusayan in 1541, less than 50 years after Columbus first sighted San Salvador. Twenty years ago it had a population of nearly 2000, but today only about 600 remain. Many of the inhabitants, resenting the interference of the Indian Bureau moved to the newer town of Hotavilla. From Oraibi also has been furnished the population of Bacube, the newest of the villages, where the tribesmen, in contrast with those of Hotavilla, greet the stranger with the hospitable welcome, Lolomai. Others from old Oraibi have settled around the school and agency established under the mesa.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The main plaza in Oraibi

Much of the older parts of Oraibi lies in ruins today, the people now concentrating in the upper section, near the springs that furnish the only water supply. The famous snake dance is no longer held in this village, but has been transferred to Hotavilla in biennial alternation with Walpi, and the snake clan kiva in Oraibi has been deserted.

The main part of the pueblo, however, is still intact, its ancient homes rising to three stories in height. The long ladders which were used for gaining entrance before street level doors were introduced, are still in place. The people are engaged mainly in making beautiful blankets and flat baskets on which the piki bread is placed. They are a friendly people, although they know how to drive a bargain. Their children speak English, and many of them later attend the great industrial school at Phœnix. Yet the ethnologist finds many among them clinging to old customs.

Oraibi is considered one of the most notable of the American historic monuments, and the plan for its abandonment has already roused sharp opposition. The Indian Bureau, it is reported, holds that the village is unsanitary, and that the people are too far from their corn fields in the valleys. But, as one reviewing official tartly observed in Washington recently:

"Who owns Oraibi, anyway?"

College Courses on the Orient

Young men have at last "gone west, young men" so thoroughly that they have reached the Far East. Truly, the center of interest in the world's stage has begun to shift. Less than a hundred years ago the Orient figured only slightly in western affairs. Latterly, it has figured largely; but only as a prize, a vineyard ripe for the plucking. The announcement, therefore, by New York University that it would offer this year a course in "Politics of the Orient," is of more than passing interest.

The new department, to be known as the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics, is expected to draw from big financial and export houses of New York. The involved international rivalries for the trade of Asia, and the subtleties of oriental etiquette, which often trip up the uninitiated, will be explained by natives of the various lands themselves. Stress is to be laid on the future importance of American diplomacy and trade there, and of an understanding of the languages of the oriental nations. Siberia will not be neglected; even a course in commercial Russian will be offered.

AUTUMN IN THE CAMPAGNA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We had left Rome when it was still dark, and it was not until we had gone 20 miles on our way that, as the car was climbing, we saw above us on the crest of the hill, a woman with a brass water jug on her head which caught the first glint of the sun rising behind us.

It was still early when we reached the field of the buffaloes. By a large shed were two inclosed places, in one about 200 buffaloes were waiting to be milked, in the other stood their calves. They had trodden down every vestige of grass and the rich brown earth hardly looked as dark as they. Their horns rolled back near to their eyes, and their heavy bodies and rough skins looked out of keeping with their intelligent eyes. A cowman called out the name of one of them, "You are a garden filled with sunshine," and a calf of three moons nosed itself through the crowd of its brothers.

The names of the buffaloes are always phrases and they are chanted in a truly eastern manner with the accent falling on the last syllable but one. Many of the names are beautiful, others are not.

The sun was higher in the key before we left them to walk to the farmhouse where the milk was made into cheeses; there, in a barn, we saw hundreds of these cheeses tied with birch twigs and hung on to the ceiling. In the middle of the barn was stacked a mass of wood ready to be lighted; the walls and roof were black from smoke by which the cheeses are turned from a clear white into an ivory yellow.

Outside we found six men on horses. These men, butteri, who looked after the oxen and buffaloes, carry long sticks, wear soft black hats and long black cloaks lined with grass-green flannel, and on their legs rough goat skins. They are the cowboys of the Campagna. One of these was chosen to come with us and we galloped with him—they had brought horses also for us—to the end of the field to see the machinery that was compressing hay into neat squares to make it easier for transport.

We had got to one of the larger canals that had been made by order of the government for the better draining of the land, and then we crossed a bridge over almost stagnant water and rode into a small wood of English oaks. Then galloping over another immense stretch of ground, we followed the buttero to the right into a bush of judas trees, wild olives, arbutus, broom, box, and the myrtle in which the cheeses are packed to be sent to Rome. The bush became more dense and the trees larger, when we suddenly came to a clearing about 20 feet wide and reaching in a straight line as far as the eye could see. On either side of us was thick growth, but here and there between the bushes we saw the eyes of large gray oxen who are, for the winter, let loose into this place where, better than in the fields, they find shelter from the cold. They and the vegetation, the long grass-covered road ending in distant violet mountains, the monotonous soughing of the near but invisible sea, gave a sense of unreality to a very real day.

After a few miles of this road we came to a forest of enormous old pines whose purple red stems rose straight and strong against a background of vapory blue distances. At this point my host turned to me and said: "Not long ago we were digging here and found an English gold coin of the fourteenth century. It had probably been dropped by some pilgrim who had landed here on his way to Rome."

As we came out of the wood a flock of wild geese flew over our heads, the first seen this year. The ground here became sandy; there were no more bushes, but we rode between clumps of low-growing junipers covered with pale green berries. And before us was the sea. We crossed a little river that, coming from the lake of Bracciano, here flows listlessly into the sea and we came at once to a capanna, the prehistoric cottage built of reeds and bushes, which still serves as home for many peasants in the Campagna.

After another gallop we were close to a bridge made of larches tied with twigs, and saw in front of us a field in which 12 plows were working, each drawn by four gray oxen. This breed of oxen is believed to have been originally brought to Italy by the Goths. I watched them going backward and forward followed by a buttero who rode from one team to another, the plowmen taking all their orders from him. Further on six more plows were working, and here four buffaloes were harnessed to each plow. In front of every team walked a boy guiding them with a long stick placed in the wooden yoke. The color of the earth, the strange animals which were as though made of it, the faun-like boys, the silence and wide empty distances, made an impression that can never be forgotten: it was as if a scene was being reenacted that had taken place thousands of years ago. As I followed, my host and two men suddenly galloped toward us. I expected to find myself face to face with centaurs. But they were only butteri driving before them 10 magnificent bulls.

A Russian Theater in Exile

The wave of Russian emigration has reached the shores of Africa. Some refugees have joined the Foreign Legion in Algeria. Faced with the monotony and lack of culture of an African garrison town, they have sought to provide it for themselves. While some devote their leisure to the study of foreign languages, others are engaged in theatrical production. The first performance took place under the dark evening sky without stage appliances of any description. The play, written by one of the refugees, was based on the story of Ruth.

An orchestra provided the music for the intervals between the acting which the spectators witnessed lying on the canvas of old tents stretched on the ground, while others sat on tables at the rear. There were besides many spectators watching the play from the walls and ramparts. It was a curious performance and though far removed from the technically refined productions of the Art Theater of Moscow it commanded as much attention and admiration from its audience. More so because art was no longer a pastime and luxury, it had become a consolation.

HORSE GUARDS PARADE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Without a dissentient vote, the House of Commons has given sanction for the work in connection with the memorial to the Brigade of Guards, to be erected in St. James' Park, London, to be proceeded with. The scheme will effect a considerable alteration and improvement of the Horse Guards Parade, which at present, in spite of the proximity of the park, the old War Office, and the new Admiralty Building, has the appearance of a barrack square.

The improvement scheme will, in the first instance, consist in straightening the roadway opposite the Horse Guards entrance to the parade, and in the semicircular recess, at the park end of the road, the memorial to the Brigade of Guards is to be erected. It will look much better than the toffee stall which at present occupies the ground. This memorial will be the dominating feature as viewed from the Horse Guards archway. On the mall side of the parade the roadway will be slightly altered so as to bring into the scheme a view of the Duke of York's column.

The new avenues thus formed will make a kind of T, and one of them, running from the mall to Birdcage Walk, will be lined with trees. Far from taking any ground away from St. James' Park, the improvement will actually add over half an acre of additional grassland—always a welcome sight in London—and although certain trees will have to be removed, provision has been made for planting twice their number.

Thus the present shapeless and untidy parade will be converted into a dignified place. When it is finished it will have an area of 300,000 square feet, as compared with Trafalgar Square, with 168,850 square feet, Parliament Square, with 136,900 square feet, and Leicester Square, with 100,000 square feet.

The Motions of Plants

One of the chief popular distinctions between vegetable and animal life is that animals have power of choice and of voluntary motion, while vegetables and plants grow only mechanically. But the microscope seems to show that many vegetable forms can move as easily as can animals.

There is a plant called Volvox globator, so minute that millions of it could be put in a drinking glass, which is seen to whirl like a top across the field of the microscope. Some plants found in ponds, which are still more minute, move habitually, as with an apparent purpose.

Naturalists who have given closer study than others to climbing plants state that these seem to exercise the liberty of choice. Their tendrils, in climbing over pieces of wood with holes, will try one hole after another until they find one that pleases them. One investigator saw a tendril withdraw itself after having pushed itself in a hole for 36 hours.

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KU KLUX KLAN AIMS DEFENDED

Chief of Staff of Organization, Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, of Atlanta, Georgia, Says It Is Opposed to Violence in Any Form

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—"The Ku Klux Klan is not a law-breaking organization as its opponents claim; it will not tolerate violence in any form; it is for strict enforcement of the law and not the breaking of it, and all it ever will demand will be enforcement of the law," says Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler of Atlanta, Georgia, chief of staff, in an official statement issued by her at the close of a brief visit to this city.

"On several occasions," says Mrs. Tyler, "the Ku Klux Klan has been accused of outrageous violence in the south and west, and I wish to say positively, right here and now, that these accusations were maliciously false. The Klan would quickly banish any member who would take part in any mob demonstration or attempt to take the law in his own hands under any circumstances.

Protestant-Christian Society

"We do not accept (Roman) Catholics or Jews into our organization because it is a Protestant-Christian society, which automatically bars both. We do not accept Negroes for exactly the same reason that no other white lodge accepts them. Like all other first-class fraternal organizations we carefully select our members. An applicant must prove his loyalty to this country to our satisfaction before he is even considered. Loyalty is by far the most important point with us; and, of course, you may be sure that good character is also absolutely essential. Our main object is to work for the good of America and Americans and quite naturally those who are so bitterly opposed to our government as it now stands are bitterly opposed to us. We glory in the fact they hate us. There are probably others, good loyal Americans, who are also opposed to us but we are positive this is because our grand cause has been frightfully misrepresented. We are an organization of 100 per cent Protestant-Christian Americans. We stand for all that America represents and for the just enforcement of all laws.

"At the present moment there are hundreds of paid propagandists who are working day and night preaching anarchy and revolution in this country. Several of these agitators have openly stated that Trotsky and Lenine will soon take the reins of this government in their hands and rule the United States exactly as they are now ruling Russia.

"Practically all of these agitators are undesirable foreigners and it is our intention to run every one of them down. We are not going to run them down and lynch them, oh, no! We are simply going to see that the existing laws which cover their cases fully, are enforced against them. Every one of these fire-eating fanatics is well versed in our laws and the bare announcement that the law against crimes such as they are daily committing is going to be enforced will quickly strike terror into their hearts. They are simply imposing upon our extreme tolerance.

No Super-Government Plans

"We do not propose to establish or to attempt to establish a super-government, as some of our opponents have claimed. We are of the opinion that when a large number of the men and the women of America are organized into a fraternal order, such as the Ku Klux Klan, they will quickly stamp out the Bolshevistic hot-beds and the anti-American agitation now so prevalent in our larger cities, and they will do so without resorting to physical violence.

"We feel deeply hurt by the recent publication of parts of our ritual which we consider our sacred private property. There is absolutely nothing in it of which we are ashamed, still we feel that it is our right to be allowed to keep our private affairs to ourselves the same as any other fraternal organization.

"The facts for the recent so-called exposé of the Ku Klux Klan were obtained from two men who were expelled from this order and each has violated his sacred oath for "thirty pieces of silver." I feel the deepest sympathy for them. Surely, in their own hearts they must feel heartily ashamed of themselves now. It is quite apparent that these traitors to our cause were conscience-stricken before finishing their "confession." Obviously, they have intentionally withheld quite a bit of what we consider our sacred ritual. Nevertheless, they have, in my estimation, forfeited all claims to self-respect, and, I believe, the estimation of most of the members of the American fraternal orders who have interested themselves in this case. I am preparing a full and complete answer to all of the charges against the Ku Klux Klan which have been published and have been assured by many leading editors that my statement will be given full consideration. It is quite apparent that many of the newspaper editors who have been attacking us are already seeing the light. I think many of them now realize that they have been grossly imposed upon.

"The typical American editor is a fair and honorable man; he is always big and brave enough to admit his mistakes, and I feel sure that you will soon see several of them voluntarily retracting their recent published statements regarding the Ku Klux Klan (by this I mean Americans).

Receiving Much Suppport

"I am deeply gratified to find a large number of loyal supporters of our cause right here in New York. During the past few days I have actually received thousands of letters, telegrams and telephone messages, some of them from the most important people in this section, assuring me that they believe in our cause and wished us success here.

"I have been invited to address several organizations in this city and will gladly do so upon my next visit in the near future. At the present moment I must rush back to Atlanta, as I have already overstayed my little vacation time.

"I wish especially to thank the ladies in New York for their kind support and sympathy. They were quick to recognize the righteousness of our cause, and not one of them whom I have had the pleasure of meeting expressed a single doubt as to our sincerity. I am not afraid of what the verdict of American womanhood will be when they come to know the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

"We have retained the original Ku Klux Klan costume and ritual out of respect for the grand, glorious men who composed the original order and to whom the citizens of these United States owe much. Perhaps our ceremonies do seem odd to outsiders who do not look upon them with the seriousness that we do. The same thing, however, applies to all other lodge ceremonies or services. To the man who doesn't understand their meaning they all look foolish.

"To the untrue statement that the Ku Klux Klan makes a profit of $4.50 on every Klansman costume, I wish to say that neither the organization nor its officers have any financial interest in the factory which manufactures our robes. To those who see the paraphernalia of a Klansman the ridiculousness of this charge will be very evident."

Rival Investigation Asked

Atlanta City Council Wants Inquiry Into Knights of Columbus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia — Councilman Sims' resolution, passed by the council here, calling on The New York World and other newspapers now exposing the Ku Klux Klan, to investigate also the Knights of Columbus, declares an alleged oath of the Knights of Columbus shows them to be "an unpatriotic, un-American, and dangerous organization." Mr. Sims' resolution follows in part:

"Be it resolved by the Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta that

"Whereas, As The New York World, a newspaper in the City of New York, and other daily papers throughout the country are now engaged in the investigation and exposure of what they claim to be unpatriotic and un-American secret orders; and,

"Whereas, In our opinion there exists an unpatriotic and un-American secret order, with lodges throughout the country, and known as the Knights of Columbus; and

"Therefore, We respectfully request that the New York World and other daily papers, and especially the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer-Sun, now engaged in the investigation and exposure of what they claim to be unpatriotic and un-American institutions, include in their investigation and exposure the secret obligations, oaths and ritual of the Knights of Columbus;

"Be it further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the council of the city of Atlanta, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the daily press in the city of Atlanta, with the request that they be published, and that copies of the same be furnished to the New York World and such other daily papers as are now engaged in the work of uncovering all unpatriotic and un-American secret orders."

Councilman Sims introduced an ordinance, which forbids inter-racial worship in the city of Atlanta. He declared this ordinance was introduced on the request of a number of property owners of North Boulevard, who declared that both white people and negroes worshiped regularly at the Roman Catholic Church for negroes at North Boulevard and Edgewood avenue. The ordinance went to the Committee on Ordinances.

Winfield Jones, past grand knight of the Roman Catholic order in Atlanta, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that an investigation of their oath and obligations would be welcomed and that it would disprove the charges made in the resolution of the Atlanta City Council.

John A. Boykin, solicitor-general of Atlanta judicial circuit, who figured as prosecutor in Atlanta's bunco ring investigation, yesterday said that he was a member of Ku Klux Klan, as charged in eastern papers on Wednesday.

"I joined the Klan back in 1915, and suppose I am still a member," said the solicitor.

Commenting on his membership and the New York newspapers story, Solicitor Boykin said:

"Any intimation that I would not fully discharge my duty as solicitor-general because of my membership in the Ku Klux Klan, or any other organization, is absolutely without foundation and is unwarranted. No secret order, nor any other organization sways me, nor cuts any figure with me when I am called on to prosecute offenders for violations of law. They never have and never will. I have had occasions to prosecute members of other secret orders and organizations to which I belong, and I have done so vigorously. I would prosecute a member of the Ku Klux Klan with just as much vigor and determination as I would a person who did not belong to any organization at all. I have never taken any oath that would interfere with the fearless and full discharge of my duty as solicitor-general, and I never will."

Mr. Boykin mentioned several organizations of which he is a member. As to the letter referred to by eastern newspapers as having been written by Solicitor Boykin to Imperial Wizard Simmons, the solicitor said:

"That letter is not authentic, or else has been garbled, for its contents are not conveyed. It is likely that merely excerpts from the letter were used."

The Atlanta Council of Knights of Columbus has adopted resolutions appealing to leading civic organizations of Atlanta to "exert their energies and to use their influence to lessen and eliminate the wave of religious intolerance that is overwhelming our community and to restore good will and peace among our people."

This feeling reached its culmination, resolutions say, in an insinuation, embodied in a resolution passed by the Councilmen of Atlanta that a certain oath is taken by Knights of Columbus as a part of ceremonial of the fourth degree of that order.

Governor Condemns Plan

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of Missouri, condemned the Ku Klux Klan as an organization, before 500 members of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Masons, on Wednesday night, declaring it "a secret, furtive organization, whose methods are subversive to American ideals and the rule of the law." Governor Hyde declared that Masons have "no connection with the organization and want nothing to do with it."

Washington Inquiry Likely

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—High officials of the Ku Klux Klan may be summoned to Washington for interrogation by the Department of Justice, Attorney-General Daugherty indicated yesterday. The director of the department's bureau of investigation, Mr. Daugherty announced, has been instructed to set his agents at work on an investigation of the Klan's organization in various parts of the country. In connection with the possible summoning of Klan leaders to Washington, the Attorney-General said the Department of Justice had the authority to summon any one and it was its policy in the course of an investigation to talk the matter over with persons involved. The Attorney-General said that any criminal prosecutions would for the most part be matters of state la unless there had been some violations of the federal statute through the use of the mails to defraud.

Officials Resign

ATLANTA, Georgia—Announcement that they had offered their resignations to W. J. Simmons, head of the Ku Klux Klan, was made here on Wednesday night by E. Y. Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, officials of the organization. Mr. Simmons has made no statement and is understood to have taken no action on the resignations. Announcement that they had offered their resignations was coupled with an assertion by Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Tyler that there was no basis for the police charge of "disorderly conduct" alleged in a recent newspaper article on the Ku Klux Klan, to have been filed against the couple in 1919.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IS FALLING OFF

Enforcement in San Francisco District Is Greatly Aided by the Civilian Hints to Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—California, especially the San Francisco district, which is especially exposed to the opportunity to smuggle in illicit liquor supplies, is gradually becoming more obedient to the prohibition law. Police authorities and federal enforcement agents in San Francisco estimate that the quantity of alcoholic liquors brought illegally into San Francisco from all sources has been reduced more than 70 per cent during the past year, and that more than 50 per cent of the makers of alcoholic beverages at home have discontinued their efforts.

Indication of an improving sentiment in regard to prohibition is found in the number of letters and telephone communications giving information of the location of illicit liquor sellers and sales places, which are being received by the enforcement officers. During August alone, more than 1000 letters, the great majority of them signed with the full names and addresses of the persons giving the information, were received in one office alone.

"It is impossible to estimate the value of these informations," said an enforcement officer. "They indicate a gradual turning of the public view toward obedience to the law, and a better understanding of the effects of prohibition. Nearly all of the success this office has had is based on the following up of information received from persons who are anxious to see the law properly enforced. Where, formerly, only a few would aid us by giving information of persons and places from whom and at which liquor had been obtained, now there are hundreds who are writing and telephoning to us every week about these law breakers. We find that virtually all of the information so received is correct. Letters containing such information are not answered, largely because of the gossip a letter bearing the federal government's frank would create about the head of an informant, especially in the smaller towns, in some of which bootlegging and other forms of illicit liquor making and peddling have been going on without hindrance from the county or state officials."

DEBS PARDON RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Recommendation on the question of a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader imprisoned at Atlanta for violation of the war laws, may be sent to President Harding next week, the Attorney-General said yesterday.

MANY JAPANESE UNACCOUNTED FOR

California's Poll Tax Registration Showed Many Orientals in State in Violation of Law, and These May Now Be Deported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California — Although the alien poll tax law has been declared unconstitutional, as applying to Japanese, because of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, in an opinion handed down by Chief Justice Angellotti of the California Supreme Court, and concurred in by all the other justices, the registration of the Japanese under this law, before it was declared void, has given a basis to the state authorities for a searching investigation of the presence in this State of approximately 28,000 Japanese, alleged to be here in violation of the law.

The increase in population among Japanese residents of California for every year of the past 10 years has ranged from 68 to 70 per cent, approximately an average of 69 per cent, as compared with an average of 22 per cent among the whites. Even with this increase accounted for, there are now in California some 25,000 Japanese who are here in violation of the California Exclusion Act. In addition, there are from 3000 to 5000 who did not register, making a total of nearly 30,000 illegally residing in the State.

The Japanese associations, to which every Japanese in California must belong or be barred from the activities of his race here, claimed, prior to the enforcement of the registration act, that there were 78,000 of their countrymen in California. The Japanese Exclusion League, of which V. S. McClatchey of this city is the head, claimed that there are 108,000 in the State. The registration, which was ordered by the Japanese associations, shows that the league was very nearly correct. The associations ordered the Japanese to register, when the State authorities agreed to make no attempt to collect the $10 poll tax until a test case had been made. Heikichi Terui, secretary of the Japanese Business Men's Association, the largest of the Japanese organizations on the coast, made the test case by refusing to pay the tax when called on to do so. The case was taken into the Oakland civil courts and then carried to the State Supreme Court on habeas corpus proceedings, where a decision declaring the state law unconstitutional was rendered.

State officials now, armed with a list of Japanese males between 18 and 65 years of age, resident in the State, with their addresses as well, are preparing to check these lists with those of the Japanese associations, wherever such books of the associations can be sequestered by court order before the associations make away with them, as they have done previously when similar investigations were reported. Japanese found to be illegally in this country will be presented to the federal authorities for deportation, and it is believed that fully 20,000 can be rounded up as violators of the state law. The Japanese are demanding that the registration lists made of the Japanese prior to the hearing of the test case be destroyed, but, inasmuch as they are public documents, the state authorities have decided that they will remain as a part of the records.

Hitherto, numbers of Japanese have been enabled to remain in the State by a sort of underground railway, by which registration cards, and certificates of legal entry into the State, have been passed from one Japanese to another, so that when white investigators appeared, each seemed provided with the proper papers. It is now planned to photograph each Japanese who has such papers and about whose legal residence in the State there is doubt in the minds of the investigators. The Japanese Exclusion League is demanding a federal law excluding from citizenship all descendants of any person himself or herself ineligible to citizenship in the United States. The figures to be obtained in the present invetigation will be used as a basis for this demand before the national Congress at its next session.

HOMES SOUGHT FOR POLISH CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dr. Noah Prilutski of Warsaw, Poland, a member of the Polish Parliament and president of the Central Commission of Relief of Poland and the Ukraine, has just arrived on a mission to the United States. He says that there are 20,000 children in Poland orphaned as a result of pogroms, and that he is now trying to find homes for them and make arrangements so that they may be placed in schools. He is especially interested in obtaining a special permit from the United States immigration authorities to permit these children to enter the United States as well as to have the immigration quota now allotted to Poland enlarged.

HEARING ON CONSENT DECREE OF PACKERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All parties interested in the proposed modification of the big five packers consent decree are to be given a hearing shortly before the Department of Justice, Attorney-General Daugherty announced yesterday.

Secretaries Hoover and Wallace, Mr. Daugherty said, have been asked to detail their solicitors to sit with the justice department at the hearing, as the question at issue was one of policy as well as law and both the Department of Commerce and the Agriculture Department were interested in the carrying out of the decree.

Petition for modification of the decree, Mr. Daugherty explained, was filed by California fruit growers, who desired that the packers be permitted to continue the transportation of fruits in their railroad cars. Under the consent decree the packers were required to divorce themselves from their non-allied activities.

No decision will be reached by the Department of Justice, Mr. Daugherty said, until the conclusion of the hearings, which may occupy three weeks, as all parties will be permitted to file briefs as well as to submit oral arguments. The matter then, he said, would be presented to Justice Stafford of the District of Columbia Supreme Court for his consideration, and any action in relation to modification of the decree would come from the courts.

BRITISH WARN OF TARIFF DIFFICULTY

Sheffield Chamber of Commerce Says Bill's Passage in Present Form Would Make Export to the United States Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Before departing for home yesterday on the Berengaria, the special mission of the Sheffield (England) Chamber of Commerce, which has been visiting this country to set forth the economic arguments of the British manufacturer in regard to the situation in world trade, strongly expressed its gratitude for the friendly reception of the delegation, both by the Finance Committee of the Senate and at various meetings, and said that all that England desires is to work in order to repay the money it now owes the United States. In a final statement the delegation, composed of Mr. Arthur Balfour, P. MacGregor, J. C. Ward, and S. J. Robinson, summed up the situation as follows:

"The fact that America is now the greatest creditor nation in the world has hardly been appreciated by the general public. It is also not well understood that to have control of more than half the gold supply of the world has serious disabilities, as a loss of interest on this vast amount of money tends to increase the cost of living, consequently the cost of production, and hinders trade and employment.

"In the view of the delegation, to pass the tariff bill in its present form would further depreciate currency in other nations and make export trade with the United States impossible. However much England and other European countries might desire to purchase American foodstuffs and cotton, they would be compelled to seek other producing centers where the exchange made it more commercially possible for them to buy. It is really imperative that the United States in some way loosen up her gold, and this can only be done by purchasing abroad or buying securities abroad.

"'One of the great factors that seems to be disturbing the manufacturer in this country, and also in England, is German competition. Owing to the fact that Germany is paying wages in depreciated paper and selling, as regards her export trade, for gold, we are bound to feel the competition severely. It must not be forgotten, however, that Germany by continuing the printing press is 'cutting off her nose to spite her face.' She is paying formidable amounts in marks each time she is making a reparation payment, and is now finding that many of the export orders she has taken at cut rates cannot be executed at a profit, owing to the fact that the raw materials she buys outside her country have to be paid for with the almost valueless mark.

"At the same time it is wiser to let Germany distribute her products evenly over the world than to force her by any artificial barriers into possession of any specific market or markets. The only way in which the German exchange question can be improved is by her trading extensively and it is also only by this method that any further reparation payments can be made."

SOFT COAL PRICES ADVANCE

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Prices of soft coal, virtually unchanged since April 1, have been advanced 25 cents a ton here by some companies, according to an announcement yesterday, which declared that other concerns would make an equal advance on October 1. The increase is classed as a surcharge made necessary in handling small amounts, according to the announcement. The price now ranges from $5.25 to $8.25 a ton for various grades used for heating and cooking purposes.

ROSTER COMPLETE FOR LABOR PARLEY

General Approval of Selection of Personnel Named for Conference on Unemployment Is Expressed—Radicals Unsatisfied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The announcement yesterday of ten additional delegates to the unemployment conference, which opens here next Monday, brings the total number of conferees up to 48, a number far larger than was contemplated in the early plans made by the Department of Commerce. The duration of the conference, it was said, will depend entirely upon the extent of additional research, based upon preliminary reports, which is deemed necessary by the conferees to determine the chief causes of the present widespread condition of unemployment.

This only can be determined upon by the full conference and as the work progresses, it was stated. The latest indications, according to officials in charge of the conference, are that the work will extend over three or four weeks' time, although the special committees may continue in session far beyond that limit. Within a month, however, it is expected that a definite policy will be formulated to combat unemployment.

General Approval Voiced

With the publication of the full roster of the conferees, general approval of the choices made by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and President Harding has been manifested in various quarters here. Four women and nine representatives of organized Labor are on the list, which also includes leaders in business and finance.

The one note of dissatisfaction over the choice of conferees and the probable result of the conference as a whole has come from the more radical branch of organized Labor, which considers that in a conference dealing with the problem of industrial workers it should have more representation. Nine men out of 48 avowedly speaking in the interests of organized Labor is not enough, it is contended. It has been repeatedly stressed by Secretary Hoover, however, that the intention was not to secure representatives of various interests and organizations as such, but persons, in whatever position or line of industry they might be found, who would have a definite contribution to make toward solving the problem. Geographical representation was considered necessary, but the chief prerequisite was that the persons chosen to find a means of immediate relief for the workers should be qualified by their position to speak "helpfully and with authority."

Radicals State Objection

Dissatisfaction has been expressed in Labor circles that the supervision of the conference was not undertaken by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Davis is also criticized for recent statements declaring that unemployment conditions were not so serious as at first indicated by reports that 6,000,000 persons were out of work, since these statistics included many persons shifted to other occupations. As was to be expected, certain radical Labor leaders have criticized Mr. Hoover's stand against discussion of questions such as the open shop, and the eight-hour day, they holding that any remedial policy formulated must take such problems into consideration to be workable and acceptable to both Capital and Labor.

In the current issue of Labor, the organ of the railroad brotherhoods, the following criticisms of the plans understood to be under contemplation is advanced:

"The feeling persits that among the leading propositions to be advanced as a panacea for unemployment is passage of the $500,000,000 railroad subsidy bill, elimination of the excess profits taxes, on the theory that this tax hampers business, a national 'own-your-home' movement to 'stimulate' the construction industry, and a boost for the Fordney tariff measure as a process of restoring 'normalcy.'

"Another plan to be suggested is short-time work at lower pay. That is, where a plant now employs 80 men it will increase the number to 100, without any additional cost to the employer. In other words, under this plan the workers are expected to make all the sacrifices in relieving the unemployment situation."

"It is understood that the American Federation of Labor is preparing a statement covering the open shop proclivities of the conferees, on the supposition that this controversial question, although it may not be brought into open discussion, will be a controlling factor in the final report on which administrative action will be taken.

The names of the ten conferees announced yesterday follow.

Mrs. Sara Conboy of New York, secretary of the United Textile Workers of America; James B. Neal of Minerville, Pennsylvania, president of the Buckwin Coal Company; John D. Ryan of New York, the United Metals Selling Company, Montana Power Company; Benjamin Strong of New York, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; M. F. Tighe of Pittsburgh; president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James F. Gibson of Seattle, president of the Waterfront Employers Union; Bird S. Coler of New York, commissioner of public welfare, chairman of the Industrial Aid Bureau, New York City; John Donlin of Washington, president of the building trade department, American Federation of Labor; H. H. Stackhouse of Springfield, Ohio, president of the National Implement and Vehicle Association, and William Black of Louisville, Kentucky.

COURT PROHIBITS ALL PICKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The state Supreme Court, in a decision handed down unanimously, upholds a permanent injunction granted by the Superior Court of Los Angeles County forbidding the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers from picketing the plant or any approach to the plant of the California Iron and Steel Company of Los Angeles. The California Company had adopted the "American plan" and refused to deal with the unions, or with the men in any other way than individually, and some of the union men walked out. Those who went out not only picketed the plant, but used alleged violence in an attempt to prevent other men going to work there.

Picketing Condemned

NEW YORK, New York—Peaceful picketing was condemned by Supreme Court Justice Strong in Brooklyn yesterday in granting an injunction restraining the Fancy Leather Goods Workers Union from picketing the factory of the A. L. Read Company in Richmond Hill and from "all other acts of intimidation or violence." "The plaintiff contends that the defendants are interfering with it and its employees," said Justice Strong. "It desires to be let alone. The defendants allege in their answer that they are 'peacefully picketing.' Why picket at all? Why not leave the plaintiff alone as it desires, and thereby permit the pickets to employ themselves at some useful and commendable occupation? Picketing and posting of sentinels are done as war measures. Our laws and institutions will not permit of the waging of private war in such a manner."

COSTS AGAIN ADVANCING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—According to a report by the chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, the cost of living in Massachusetts increased 0.4 per cent in August over the previous month and 1.3 per cent since June, when the steady decline in prices that had been taking place since July, 1920, recorded its lowest point.

New Fall Millinery
Direct from Paris
SMARTEST new models direct from the Fashion centers of Europe at prices astonishingly moderate.
The Higbee Co.
CLEVELAND

Chisholm's
Walk-Over Boot Shops
511 Euclid Avenue—1140 Euclid Avenue
322 Superior Avenue, N. E.
CLEVELAND
Men's, Boys' and Youth's Shoes
Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes

RAWLINGS AGNEW & LANG
507-9 Euclid Ave Cleveland, Ohio
Men's Clothing - Furnishings and Hats
Our Monday Specials Afford Uncommon Values-Watch for them

Davis "Good Shoes"
for
Style and Mileage
Now Available for Men
327-335 Euclid, Cleveland, O.

ATTRACTIVE readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of Furniture of the better make.
Oriental & Domestic Rugs and Draperies
THE KOCH COMPANY
10007-10009 Euclid Ave., Cleveland
Opposite East 100th Street

Immaculate Laundering
is as essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman
Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.
Pros 2335 Cleveland

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.
PIANOS
Pianola Players
Vocalion Talking Machines
1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

WHEAT MOVED BY THE BARGE CANAL

Special Conference of Shippers Meets in New York to Discuss Methods of Securing Larger Share of Crop by Waterway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The consensus of opinion of shipping men, both of the ocean and inland waters, in regard to the difficult situation in the transportation of the present and the large prospective wheat crop to the seaboard is that the New York State Barge Canal has not yet come into its own. They appear to regard the waterway merely as an auxiliary to the railroads, instead of as a determining factor in fixing rates.

"There are plenty of boats available at Buffalo to transport a larger percentage of the crop to this port," said John F. Gaynor, local representative of the canal, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We have not as yet had our full share of the shipments, though we have great hope that as soon as the spring crop, which is the main crop in the states around the head of Lake Superior, begins to move we shall be running to our full capacity. At present the winter wheat, which comes chiefly from the Southwest and from Canada, has been largely routed through the Gulf ports and through Montreal."

This was fully confirmed by the local representatives of various lines of barges operating through the canal. Several said that the situation was already showing signs of improvement.

Cheapness of Rates

"We are now operating to capacity, and will continue to do so until the canal closes, bringing Canadian and southwest wheat to this port," said G. Roy Hall, traffic manager of the Interwaterways Line, which operates a line of steam barges through the lakes and canal from Duluth and Lake Superior to New York.

"This is due to the fact that we can quote a through rate of 7½ cents a bushel, while the railroad costs approximate 22 cents. The lake traffic can operate at less than 2 cents a bushel, but through the situation on the railroads, particularly in regard to differentials, much of this lake grain, particularly from the Canadian fields, is sent to Montreal and loaded there. This is largely due to the situation at Buffalo, where all the grain not routed through by water is placed in elevators and sent on by the railroads which control them.

"The railroads also prefer to ship all grain brought to Buffalo by rail by their own lines, even with the differential; and thus the western shipper selects the Canadian route by preference. To foster this, the Canadian lines, with their short shipping season, due to the closing of the St. Lawrence by ice during the winter, having established rates with which the railroads leading to New York cannot compete, though the Interwaterways can and does to the limit of its capacity. Most of the grain now being shipped comes from the Canadian fields and naturally seeks its market anyhow through Canada, for financial reasons."

Shippers Discuss Matter

A special meeting of the North Atlantic Conference of Shippers, covering all the lines having their American terminus in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, was held recently at the office of the United States Shipping Board to discuss the situation. It was brought out that there was a differential of more than 4 cents per hundredweight between New York and Montreal, with a two days shorter trip than New York or Boston, while the Gulf ports have a half-cent freight rate advantage, together with 8 cents in ocean freight rates, to compensate for the longer voyage. Arrangements were made to change this situation so as to meet this differential, so that shippers may be able to obtain their fair share of the new crop when it moves.

"The present shipments are confined to the Canadian and southwestern wheat fields and are winter wheat," said Mr. C. J. Beck, vice-president of the New York American Lines. "Naturally, geographical as well as financial considerations play a part in the shipments of this wheat to Montreal and to Gulf ports. The spring wheat is the great crop in Wisconsin and the other states around the head of Lake Superior, and this crop has not yet begun to move. The rail rates which are now in contemplation, we hope, will enable the ocean shippers of New York and Boston to share to a larger extent and in this the Barge Canal will be undoubtedly of assistance. Of course the more wheat we get the more we shall ship, because practically all the bulk wheat which comes to this port is for foreign shipment. I am a greater believer in the future of the Barge Canal than ever, but it has not yet come into its own and we have not felt the benefits. This is due to unfavorable railroad conditions, which we hope will be corrected shortly, on a fair basis."

TRUCK TRAINS TO MOVE FRUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—A fast motor truck line, maintaining a schedule of at least 35 miles an hour, in order to handle perishable fruits from Fresno and adjacent fruit growing territory in that section of the interior of the state to markets at Los Angeles, is to be established at once by permit granted by the State Railroad Commission.

Going to the speed limits, the corporate limits of Bakersfield, a large town on the main route of the truck line, are excluded, but otherwise the applicants are permitted to serve the following large number of towns: Los Angeles, Jewetta, Lerdo, Famoso, McFarland, Delano, Richgrove, Orris, Ducor, Terrabella, Plano, Porterville, Strathmore, Lindsay, Exeter, Farmersville, Visalia, Tulare, Goshen, Travers, Kingsburg, Selma, Winedale, Fowler, Calwa and Fresno. The proposed service offers a free pick-up of fruit at ranches within five miles of the main line, and special fast through service as well as local truck trains making all stops. The rate is higher than rail rates, owing to the speed and care to be maintained, and, for this reason, there will be no competition with the rail carriers, according to the commission's comment in granting the permit. It is proposed to run truck trains of one motor and two trailers.

BUILDING TRADES AWARDS REOPENED

Judge Landis Grants Rehearing in Chicago, With Pledge That Unions Will Abide by Final Decision in All Matters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Rehearing of the building trades wage question has been granted by Judge K. M. Landis, and the date set for next Monday. The rehearing was granted upon the request of Thomas S. Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, and upon condition that the members of the trades concerned pledge themselves to accept the decision following the rehearing as final and to work in future with non-union men when and where union labor is insufficient or unobtainable. Judge Landis required these pledges to be made in writing, and was upheld by E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association, and William Schlake, president of the Associated Builders Association, who made no objection to the rehearing, but insisted that the pledges be signed first.

Judge Landis was informed by Mr. Kearney that since the first award was made lumber has gone up in price, and that heating apparatus has increased from 7 to 10 per cent in price.

Materials Advance in Price

F. E. Davidson, representing the Illinois Society of Architects, told Judge Landis that since the award a number of contractors have made arrangements with the unions by which workers are to receive the new wage scale of $1 per hour by check, the balance of the old rate of $1.25 per hour to be paid to the business agents of the unions.

An appeal to architects, owners, employers, employees and the public of Chicago to uphold the decision of Judge Landis and to refrain from employing men under any other conditions than those marked out, has been made in the advertising columns of the local papers, signed by the two employers' associations. The appeal reads as follows:

"The decision of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, acting as umpire in the building arbitration, has been accepted both as to his suggestions and wage awards by the building contractors of Chicago.

"The umpire for nearly three months carefully considered and investigated conditions in the building industry, and his conclusions were based upon the rights and the interests of the architect, employer, employee and the building public.

Findings Generally Approved

"The press and all right thinking people approve of his action in eliminating wasteful conditions, as one tending to restore confidence and encourage the early resumption of building construction and giving employment to thousands of men who are now idle.

"The Carpenters District Council of Chicago, desirous of retaining unjust and intolerable conditions in their agreement, refrained from being a party to the arbitration, and refused to abide by the umpire's recommendations and his suggestions respecting wages and conditions.

"Certain other trades refused to be a party to the arbitration agreement. The contractors, to properly protect the interests of the owner, the architect, the public and their own interests, have started construction work with other men who are willing to abide by the decision as rendered by Judge Landis, and will continue to do so indefinitely. The cooperation of all contractors and building public is requested in this effort to stabilize building conditions in Chicago.

"The building contractors, having in good faith entered into the arbitration, feel obligated to both the umpire and the building public to comply in every respect with the rulings and rate of wages as awarded.

"Help make for a greater and better Chicago. Help revive the building industry and remove the blot upon its escutcheon by refraining from employing any men in any branch of building construction in Chicago except under such conditions and wages as pronunciated by Judge Kenesaw M. Landis."

Speaking before the Hamilton Club yesterday, Senator John Dailey, chairman of the Illinois Building Investigation Commission, placed the responsibility for the open shop fight in Chicago upon the carpenters' union.

"Chicago, industrially, has been, and is, the galley slave of crooked Labor union business agents, dishonest contractors, and unscrupulous material men," he said. "The Carpenters District Council refused to submit to arbitration by Judge Landis because they would not demand a working agreement which barred nonunion-made goods. In my judgment this provision was a clear violation of the criminal law of conspiracy."

NEW YORK MAYOR CONDEMNS PRESS

Mr. Hylan Asks Merchants and Other Advertisers to Withdraw Support From Newspapers—Says They Seek to Wreck City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the newspapers of this city are trying to wreck New York commercially is charged by Mayor John F. Hylan, in a proclamation issued yesterday, which he has requested newspaper editors to print in full without editing or "garbling" in any way. For a long time the Mayor has been growing more and more restive under the criticism of his deeds of commission and omission which have appeared in the newspapers, and has before this publicly appealed to the "business men, merchants and shopkeepers," to whom his proclamation is addressed, to punish the press by refusing to advertise in papers attacking him and his administration.

The Mayor has seemed particularly to resent the publicity given to the fact that some 100,000 of the city's children are excluded from the public schools, due to lack of seating capacity, a condition contrary to his pre-election promises four years ago. He also resents publication of the fact that New Yorkers are paying 10, 15 and 20-cent carfares in spite of his insistence that he has saved the 5-cent fare for New York and means to cherish it still longer.

Once more the Mayor appeals to business men not to advertise in those papers "which, in their mad fury to beat Hylan," are not giving them a fair deal, he claims. His proclamation reads:

To the Business Men, Merchants and Shopkeepers of New York City:

You support the newspapers of the city and you have the right to expect them to be loyal to your interests, but some of them, in their mad fury to do "anything to beat Hylan," are not giving you a square deal. In fact they are doing everything they can to wreck the town commercially and it is time you realized it.

The other night the police broke up a near-riot in Bryant Park that would have made the world think that New York was as lawless as an old-time mining camp—if it had been allowed to spread. Certain newspapers, instead of commending the police for their determined and courageous work, are now trying to create the impression that the police were cruel and brutal to a lot of inoffensive citizens.

New York, like all other big cities, is at the present time facing an unprecedented situation, due to the vast army of unfortunates who are unable to secure employment. It also has its share of criminals, but our conditions are made worse by the influx of out-of-town rascals, who are persistently told by certain New York newspapers that New York is a gold mine for thieves and that New York police are incompetent and crooked. It is no wonder that the crooks of the world want to come here when the political propaganda of disloyal newspaper publishers assures them that this is a safe and profitable place for them to prey upon the public.

Mr. Business Man, Mr. Merchant, Mr. Shopkeeper, when these hate-crazed newspaper publishers besmear New York and advertise it to the world as a paradise for criminals, they are asking you to pay the price of their political spite. The same "crime-wave" propaganda that practically invites the crook to come to New York operates at the same time to frighten away the visitors, shoppers, tourists and business men from other parts of the country.

Think this over, place the blame where it belongs—and act accordingly.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office this twenty-first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one. JOHN F. HYLAN.

By the Mayor—John F. Sinnott, Secretary to the Mayor.

FRENCH EXCHANGE PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Upon nomination of the French Government, the Harvard University corporation has appointed Emile F. Gautier, professor of geography in the University of Algiers, as the French exchange professor at Harvard this year. Professor Gautier, who is well known in France for his technical works on geography as well as for his popular articles in the Revue de Paris and elsewhere, will come to this country during the winter and will teach at Harvard during the second half-year.

There will be a number of other additions to the Harvard teaching staff this year. Prominent among them is Maurice DeWulf, who was one of the Louvain University (Belgium) teachers invited to Harvard after the destruction of the university by the Germans in 1914. He taught at Harvard for some time, and with such success that he has now been invited to return on a permanent appointment as professor of philosophy. He is considered a leading authority on medieval and scholastic philosophy.

MASONIC DEGREE FOR MR. HARDING

Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Elects President as Candidate for the Thirty-Third Degree

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Warren G. Harding, President of the United States, was elected candidate for the thirty-third and last degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, yesterday, at the closing session of the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons. It is expected that the degree will be conferred at the annual meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, next year unless it is given specially before that time. Had the President been able to come to Boston for the session just closed, however, it is said that the degree probably would have been conferred.

President Harding became a thirty-second degree Mason on January 5 in a 12-hour initiation ceremony during which he was raised from the Blue Lodge degree of Master Mason. William Howard Taft was the last President before Mr. Harding to go through the degrees of Masonry to the thirty-second without delay. Mr. Taft received his first three degrees "on sight" in Kilwinning Lodge, Cincinnati, in 1909, and continued through the degrees of the Scottish Rite. Of the recent Presidents, James A. Garfield, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt were members of the Masonic order, and George Washington was a Mason and master of his lodge.

It was decided at yesterday's session to hold over the proposed twentieth degree for another year. This degree, which was exemplified for the Supreme Council by the Massachusetts Consistory, is said to portray a period in the development of the United States, including as characters such men and Masons as Washington and Lafayette. Departing as the degree does from the history of other peoples, and establishing an American chapter in Scottish Rite ritualistic work, it is hoped that the degree will be a valuable addition to the Rite. In deferring its final adoption, however, the council seeks to give further consideration to the fairness of the degree, and to the effect it will have on all Scottish Rite Masons.

The closing session of the Supreme Council was devoted to the installation of the new officers elected on Wednesday. They will hold office for three years, until the next triennial meeting in Boston. In accepting the tribute of his associates in the highest Masonic body, Barton Smith, retiring sovereign grand commander of the Supreme Council, briefly expressed his gratitude for the teachings and ideals of Masonry, and for the friendship and support of his brothers in the order.

RAILROADS ADOPT ARBITRATION PLAN

BALTIMORE, Maryland — For arbitrating disputes growing out of personal grievances or from the interpretation of the application of existing working schedules, an agreement has been reached between representatives of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the New York Central Lines and representatives of engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen employed by these two companies, creating a so-called regional board technically named the "train service board of adjustment." Details of the plan has been given out at the executive offices of the Baltimore & Ohio here.

The board will consist of eight members, four to represent the two railroad systems and four chosen by the chief executive officers of the four train service organizations.

The agreement provides that when disputes arise from personal grievances or from interpretation of schedules, the settlement of which by the usual method of direct conference has failed, they shall be passed upon by the new regional board, whose decisions will be final and binding on both the railroads' management and train service employees. It will not come within the province of this board, however, to hear any disputes arising from proposed changes in rules, working conditions or rates of pay, such matters being handled by the Railroad Labor Board.

The creation of the board grew out of a conference at New York recently between the chief operating officials of the two roads and the heads of the four big train service brotherhoods.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN PEACE ON AUSTRIA

America May Now Grant Credits as She Will Be Able to Suspend Her Liens — Financial Help Is Very Necessary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—There had been great difficulties in the way of concluding peace between America and Austria, the greatest being the fact that America had not signed the peace treaty of St. Germain. In spite of her undoubted friendly feeling toward Austria, this had created a most complicated situation, the solution of which had hitherto been impossible.

Finally the Austrian Government found a way out of the difficulty. It notified the Government of the United States of its readiness to sign the peace resolution of Congress, and thereby bring about a state of peace with America, without requiring the acceptance of the Treaty of St. Germain.

As the transmission through the mail would take up too much valuable time, the text was telegraphed to the Austrian Government. It will be communicated in due course to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Federal Council and their acceptance will then be telegraphed to Washington.

Financial Help Urgent

In financial circles it is believed that the conclusion of peace with America will insure a granting of credits, as now America will be able to suspend her liens, which she could not hitherto do. Italy has done so to a partial degree and now only Jugo-Slavia and Rumania remain to be heard from. It is hoped that the promised advance of £5,000,000 will soon be forthcoming. In view of the unprecedented low standing of the Austrian crown, financial help is more imperatively necessary than ever.

Apart from financial and other special considerations, however, the restoration of peace conditions with America is welcomed in all quarters. The Vienna newspapers are unanimous in their expressions of gratification. The editorial in the "Neue Freie Presse" affords perhaps the best illustration of these. It says:

"A significant step has been taken on the road to an effective peace. The treaty which has been signed today between the Austrian Republic and the United States of America creates, after two years of waiting, the foundation for direct relations between the two countries. Probably very few of us have felt until now we were still living in a state of war with America and that our treatyless condition has only now ended. For during these two years a relationship has developed between these two countries, upon which the generous hearted people, who came to help us in the time of our bitterest needs, have impressed a special seal. Hundreds of thousands in our country have to be thankful for the work of these Americans. The name of Herbert Clark Hoover, who with his friends, came to Europe to heal up the frightful wounds of the war and to exercise their work of mercy and humanity, will never be forgotten. The friendly interest of the benevolent in America and the heartfelt gratitude which fills the hearts of the people of Austria have forged an indissoluble bond, and it is impossible to speak of the relations between the two countries today without remembering this."

Work of Mr. Hoover

The work of Herbert Hoover has absorbed some 18,000,000,000 Austrian crowns. Reckoned in dollars this sum may not appear very great but to this must be added the sum total of the work of all the men and women who have labored here. There would be little sense in rescuing a shipwrecked nation at such a cost of labor and sacrifice if the work were to end there.

The new treaty creates a foundation for cooperative work and for the participation of the United States without which our economic reconstruction is almost inconceivable. The renunciation of the liens and the repealing of the confiscation of Austrian property in America would set free valuable assets and strengthen confidence and assurance in the possibility of our finding a way out of our present misfortunes. The treaty with the Union is an event of the greatest importance, which we hail with joy as a weighty step forward in the return to real and effective peace.

CHICAGO CARPENTERS UNDER OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—This city is now on an open shop basis for carpenters, according to declarations by contractors, who say they are able to get all the men they want at $1 an hour without asking whether they are union members or not. E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers Association, the chief organization among the contractors, yesterday denied that they are importing carpenters from St. Louis and other cities.

Wage scales as fixed in the award handed down by Judge K. M. Landis of the United States District Court, umpire in the controversy between the contractors and the Chicago Building Trades Council, have been put into effect. The carpenters were not a party to the arbitration, and refused to come in after the awards were announced. No strikes due to other unions refusing to work alongside of non-union carpenters have been reported.

Daniel Galvin, secretary of the Carpenters District Council, the governing body of the carpenters' unions in this city, who have memberships totalling 18,000, yesterday declared in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the council is unchanged in its determination not to accept less than $1.25 an hour. This decision was arrived at by a referendum vote.

In contradiction of the statement by E. M. Craig that most of the building held up by the carpenters' strike has been resumed with non-union carpenters on the job, Mr. Galvin said that there are but few jobs under way, according to the reports of business agents who made the rounds today.

ACQUISITIONS BY JAPAN ATTACKED

Rear Admiral Sims Characterizes Awards as "Hamstringing of United States in Pacific"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Japan's acquisition of Shantung and the Caroline Islands, as remuneration for her part in the war, was characterized as "the hamstringing of the United States in the Pacific," by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N., in an address at a Baptist church gathering here. He declared that the United States remains free from attack by Japan because of Japan's lack of bases on this side of the Pacific. The acquisitions of the Japanese, however, Admiral Sims said, provide a means of cutting the United States' communication with the Philippines.

Admiral Sims said the peace of the world depends on a proper understanding among the English-speaking peoples of the world. He referred to the coming disarmament conference and the influence the English-speaking nations would have. He said that affairs in the Pacific will be discussed in this conference.

"China is sure to be the bone of contention," the Admiral said. It is dollars to doughnuts that the powers will agree to guarantee the integrity of China and to maintain the Hay policy of the open door. Japan may or may not consent. You may judge for yourself which would be the most comfortable for her."

Admiral Sims talked on "Cooperation." Among other things he said that the guarding of the eastern seaboard of the United States with 2000 airplanes with a smaller number for the Pacific coast would make the country impregnable to naval attack.

NEW PRESIDENT BEGINS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Yale University activities for the coming year practically begin today, when James Rowland Angell, the new president of the university, takes up his duties. Much interest is manifested in prospective announcements from the Yale Corporation, which will meet on Saturday. The question of a successor to Anson Phelps Stokes, who retired as secretary of the university with President Hadley, is expected to be settled this week.

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SHORTENING LABOR HOURS IN INDUSTRY

Examination Is Made of Effects in Various Countries of the Conventions Adopted at Washington Labor Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Among the conventions adopted at the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in October, 1919, under the auspices of the League of Nations, was one limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight hours a day and 48 hours in the week. According to the constitution of the League, each of the members attending such a conference undertakes that he will secure that the recommendation passes into law in the country which he represents within the period of one year at most from the closing of the session; should that not be possible owing to exceptional circumstances, then at the earliest practicable moment, in no case later than 18 months.

In April last the period of 18 months since the closing of the Washington conference expired, so it is interesting now to note what has been accomplished in this direction in different parts of the world. Finland was the first country to legalize the eight-hour day. This was done before the League of Nations ever came into existence, for the measure passed into law in the summer of 1917 at a time when Finland was trying to break away from Republican Russia. Two years later, having successfully accomplished her independence, the act was confirmed and amended. Consequently Finland was actually in advance of the League of Nations in this respect.

Constitutional Crisis

In Sweden the Eight-Hour Day Act was passed in 1919 and came into force for some industries in January, 1920, and for others in July, 1920. It did not pass without a struggle. A constitutional crisis was the result of its rejection in the Upper Chamber, which declared that compulsory shortening of working hours would ruin native industry if adopted by Sweden before being adopted in competing countries. The eight-hour day became legalized in Holland and Greece in 1920; in Rumania, British Columbia, Czecho-Slovakia, Belgium and Argentina in the early months of the present year.

Bills for the same object have been presented to the parliaments of Italy, Spain, Denmark, Chile, France and Luxemburg, but nothing final has been accomplished in any one of these countries so far. Germany, not being a member of the League of Nations, was not represented at the Washington conference of course, and so is not committed to a consideration of the draft conventions; but, as a matter of fact, she has come into line with other nations, and the Eight-Hour Day Act was passed immediately after the revolution.

The promoters of the movement for shortening the hours of labor in industry claim for it that output would not be affected thereby, as the shorter hours worked would lead to increased activity on the part of the workers, so that productivity would not suffer, and no loss would be incurred. Further that much labor discontent would thereby be appeased, and that much social benefit to the worker would accrue.

Working of the Act

It is early days as yet, of course, to pronounce a judgment on the working of the act, but reports have already been received from Finland, Sweden and Germany, the countries in which it has been in operation longest. From Sweden the report is not very favorable, it being asserted that production has fallen off, resulting in a loss of 150,000,000 crowns annually, which is due to decline of output. In December last a statement was issued to the government on the engineering industry, when it was shown that while working hours had been reduced 7 per cent, the output was 5 per cent less and in some cases showed a greater falling off still. In the textile industry hours had been reduced 8 per cent and production had fallen by 9 per cent.

From Germany the reports were conflicting. Some industries could show practically the same results, while in others there was a decided falling off. Where the output was increased it was generally in the case of piece workers. From Finland the reports were more encouraging. But, as stated, it is too early yet for any final opinion to be passed. The experiment is all too new.

In this connection, however, it is interesting to note that France has raised a formal objection to one of the items on the agenda of the next International Labor Congress, namely, that of extending the eight hour day to agriculture as well as to industrial undertakings. According to Article 402 of the Treaty of Versailles, any of the governments of the members of the League can raise objection to the inclusion of any item in an agenda, but their objections must be set forth in a reasoned statement addressed to the directors of the International Labor Office, who must circulate it to all members of the permanent organization.

The statement made by France on this point is signed by Mr. Briand, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and in it he says that he considers the proposal premature. In view of the great number of factors in the question; of the fact that in no country have adequate inquiries been made to determine precisely the conditions of agricultural labor in each country and each region; and further, of the fact that the question concerned had not been sufficiently studied, it appeared necessary at the present stage to postpone the international regulation of agriculture to some future period. Switzerland also takes this view and is opposed to an eight hour day for agricultural workers.

DAIL EIREANN AS SEEN IN SESSION

Huge Dublin Audience Shows Much Interest in Reports of the Different Ministers of "Republican" Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The huge audience in the Round Room, Dublin Mansion House, at the recent public session of Dail Eireann appeared to take quite as much interest in the reports of the different ministers of the Dail as they did in Mr. de Valera's remarkable rejection of the government's offer of Dominion Home Rule.

Countess Marckievitz, Minister of Labor, the only woman in the Cabinet, spoke first, and having explained that the work was seriously interrupted during her imprisonment, was followed by Alderman McDonagh, who said that, so far, the Ministry had been chiefly engaged in settling trade disputes. It was their intention to set up a genuine Ministry of Labor for the purpose of arbitration, and to oust the present British one, which had not been successful. Out of 88 boards, he said, 70 had already adopted the scheme of his ministry for conciliation boards. The problem of employment was being dealt with.

Belfast Boycott

Alluding to the Belfast boycott, he said "Dail Eireann had decided upon it in order to punish the pogromists who murdered people because of their political and religious beliefs; and until such pogroms ceased the boycott would be kept up." Since he took it up on last February 1, the alderman said that 12 organizations and 400 committees had been appointed, and had worked so well, it was now almost impossible to sell one pennyworth of Belfast goods in Ireland except in the counties of Antrim and Down. Transgressing firms were made to pay £100 fine to the Finance Department of the Dail and to sign an apology. More bankruptcies were recorded in the six months ending June 30 last than in any similar period within living memory. The boycott of British goods was not so drastic, but was making progress. Truce had put an end to drastic action.

Michael Collins, Minister of Finance, reported the state of Republican funds as satisfactory with a "sufficient gold reserve"; that repeated attacks of the "enemy" on the fund had been frustrated; and that a complete audit was carefully kept of receipts and expenditure. Speaking on this report, Mr. de Valera proposed that a vote of thanks should be sent to the American people for their magnificent contribution to the Dail loan of $5,500,000, and asked Frank Walsh, chairman of the Irish-American Association of Irish Independence, to convey this message of gratitude from the Irish nation to America whose response was particularly generous, seeing that Ireland was not in a position to give the same security for its bonds as other nations could. He hoped, however, that "every one of the bonds would be made good by the Irish nation," and said, "the $5,500,000 are now in the Irish Treasury." He explained some of the difficulties of collecting the money, and said that it was almost as criminal to be found with a loan receipt in one's pocket as with a gun.

Workhouses to Be Abolished

The activities of the Local Government were told by Alderman Cosgrove, who reviewed the years since Ireland voted overwhelmingly for a republic, and said that "the British Government violated every fundamental principle of local government when it permitted Crown forces to claim compensation from local authorities for injuries incurred in armed conflicts." It was impossible, he said, to enumerate the difficulties under which his board had worked. The constructive side of their work would embrace the abolition of workhouses and the establishment in their stead of comfortable homes for those needing such help.

Art. O. Connor, Minister of Agriculture, expressed uneasiness at the shortage in this season's crops, and the tendency among farmers to grow grass in fields which were tilled during the war. He suggested that unless the Dail intervened there would be nothing in the country in a few years but a wilderness of cattle ranches.

Very interesting was the report upon the Republican courts given by Austin Stack, Minister for Home Affairs, who said that the courts were functioning in almost every part of the country, and would soon be so firmly established that no effort of the British Government would be able to dislodge them. Republican police were also, he said, firmly well established, and in view of the heavy work likely to devolve upon them he proposed to make them whole-time officials. The flow of emigration, he said, had been checked, but not satisfactorily stopped as yet.

A satisfactory account of the spread of the Gaelic language was detailed by Frank Fahy on behalf of the Minister in charge of that department, and Erskine Childers, the acting director of propaganda, testified to the rapid progress recently made in getting the truth about Ireland circulated in foreign countries. He said that an analysis made of 117 foreign newspapers revealed the fact that only eight were definitely hostile to Irish aspirations, half of the remainder were in favor, and the rest neutral.

VICTORIA IN MIDST OF POLITICAL CRISIS

Country and Labor Parties Defeat Lawson Ministry, Refusing to Accept Offer of Voluntary Cooperative Wheat Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Refusing to accept the Victorian Government's offer of a voluntary cooperative wheat pool with guaranteed advances, the Country Party in this State, assisted by the Labor Party, has defeated the Lawson Ministry, thus forcing a dissolution of Parliament. Upon the vote of the people of Victoria depends in large measure whether there shall be a compulsory wheat pool in Australia.

When the Victorian Farmers Union and the Chamber of Agriculture conducted a ballot of wheat growers in this State on the question whether there should be a growers' pool or an open market, the position was that South Australia and Victoria, represented by Liberal ministries, were against a renewal of the old wheat pool; New South Wales and Queensland, represented by Labor ministries, were in favor of the pool. By "pool" was meant the Australian Wheat Pool, which had been formed by the federal government. Under it each state set up its own boards and handled its own crops, the selling of the wheat being in the hands of the Australian Wheat Board, the central authority. New South Wales was determined that if this system could not be retained a state pool would be set up.

An Open Market

The South Australian Premier was the leader of the opposition to the pool. He declared for an open market and decontrol, stating that he would not accede to the request for a referendum among the farmers. As Mr. Barwell was recently returned to power by a strong majority he has not been afraid to risk a Labor-Country coalition.

The Victorian referendum showed that the growers were decisively in favor of a pool, 13,142 voting for a growers' pool and 2131 against, or about 86 for and 14 against. Nearly 5000 farmers did not return their papers before the polls closed.

Inevitably this vote insured trouble for the Lawson Government, but the latter's position was made even weaker by the action of the federal House of Representatives in agreeing to a proposal made by Mr. Gregory, acting leader of the federal Country Party, in favor of the continuance of the compulsory wheat pool for the coming season of 1921-22, because of the "unsettled trading and financial conditions existing as a result of the war." Mr. Gregory recognized that it was outside the scope of the Commonwealth to constitute or initiate a wheat pool; it could only work in conjunction with the states as it had done since the inauguration of the pool.

"No matter what guarantees are given," said the Country leader, "I am satisfied that private firms cannot finance the next crop, and I want to give the farmers and producers time to mature a scheme for handling their wheat in the future, as I am satisfied they can do by cooperation. There would be a grave danger in removing the restrictions, now that the producers would be left wholly at the mercy of a few trading concerns. I have already approached the Commonwealth Government on behalf of the wheat growers of western Australia. The cooperative element should be built up in all the states, so that like the Canadian growers the Australian growers can go into the markets of the world with their products independently of the large dealers."

Private Enterprise Favored

This reference to the cooperative movement explains in a measure the significance of the present dispute. Under the wheat pool the farmers' cooperative associations have flourished. With the resumption of the open market the big Australian and oversea wheat firms will have their opportunity. The Liberal governments naturally favor private enterprise, and the Labor and Country parties are for once in agreement that a federal pool is essential.

Following the vote in the federal Parliament and the announcement of the Victorian ballot, the Lawson ministry sought a way out of a dangerous position by offering a voluntary cooperative wheat pool controlled by the growers, and agreeing to guarantee the Victorian banks against advances to the farmers of 3s. a bushel, including 6d. for handling and freight charges. The banks consented to make the advance against the wheat which growers would put into the pool.

This proposal was not accepted, however, by the Country Party, and, assisted by the Labor Party, which wished to block the railway retrenchment plans of the ministry, they defeated the government by 33 votes to 28, thus precipitating a dissolution and election.

If the Victorian Ministry is defeated in its appeal to the country and if South Australia refuses to accept the writing on the wall, it is probable that a compulsory wheat pool may be formed in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland, under a federal board. Into this scheme Western Australia might come. Meanwhile decision waits on the Victorian elections.

TROLLEY BUSSES FOR WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINDSOR, Ontario — Within two months trolley busses will be operating in Windsor, which, it is believed, will be the first city in Canada to try this system of transportation. The superintendent of the provincial hydro lines has arrived to install the equipment, Windsor's street railway being at the present time in the hands of the hydro commission for operation. The motor busses chosen for the system will get their power from a trolley, much in the same manner as a radial car with a pantagraph, but will be able to land their passengers at the curb. Each bus will carry 32 passengers. If the regular type of street car with rails were to be installed, it is estimated the cost would be nearly $50,000. The proposal for busses includes an estimate of an expense of $24,000. It will not be necessary to close any of the streets to install the lines.

BETTER EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR EGYPT

Recruiting Commission Formed to Remove Inadequacy of Old Methods of Education and Official Appointments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—It is interesting to note that in the report of the Cadre Commission, appointed to reorganize the conditions of employment in the Egyptian Government, considerable importance has been given to the subject of admission to its service. Up to the present the possession of an educational certificate (primary or secondary) was of the greatest importance, not only as a qualification for admission to the entrance examinations but as a factor in making direct appointments and in fixing the future grade of the new official.

As is the case in most eastern countries, government employment has for long been practically the sole goal of the educated classes, and their school training has become largely a process of cramming to enable students to obtain the much-valued certificates. With the Egyptian's characteristic facility of learning by heart, the system has been found quite acceptable to the majority, and therefore it is not surprising that the complaint for many years has been that the average Egyptian official is sadly lacking in initiative, resourcefulness and reasoning powers.

Be-All and End-All

That the adviser to the Ministry of Education is well aware of its handicapping influence on progressive education is shown in his frank criticism before the Cadre Commission. In urging the elimination of the certificates he says in part: "The present system which makes certain examinations of a not very advanced nature the be-all and end-all of a student's scholastic career tends to produce rigidity in the curriculum and to foster the memory rather than the brain. I am convinced that no great improvement can be realized in the quality of the students issuing from the secondary schools until the overwhelming importance of these public examinations is reduced. This cannot, however, be achieved so long as they remain the basis of admissibility into government service."

In spite of this strong recommendation and the support of the commission, the Council of Ministers decided to retain the certificate's use as a qualification for entrance to the competitive examination, but as the adviser foreshadows the possible suppression of these certificates, it seems likely that his views will be accepted after all.

Parrot Methods

It is perhaps easy to condemn an educational system which gives such poor results, but it must be borne in mind that the easterner's conception of education is widely different from that of western civilization, of which Egypt has, after all, only a smattering. The basis of all Muhammadan learning is, of course, the Koran, and, as one of a pupil's first tasks in the most elementary schools is to learn off by heart pages of high-flown classical Arabic, the greater part of which is quite incomprehensible to him, it is not surprising that the parrot-like method should permeate Egyptian schools. Were it not for this, a radical change of system would doubtless have been introduced long ago, but, as all British institutions and methods are growths formed by experience, it was characteristic of the Anglo-Egyptian to take things as he found them in the hope of evolving little by little a better system, without upsetting the religious susceptibilities of the Egyptians.

Progress has undoubtedly been achieved, but no great step forward can be expected until the Egyptians themselves become convinced of the inadequacy of the old methods and demand education for the sake of learning and not merely for fulfilling a necessary formality. Signs are not lacking that such a development is actually taking place, among which is the recognition by the Egyptians themselves that their officials lack the qualifications which are essential in order to realize complete self-government without the aid of the foreigner.

In this light the new regulations by which a special recruiting commission is to be formed to control all new appointments and to devise examinations which will "constitute a test of intelligence and reasoning power as well as of memory" is an important step in the right direction.

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vermont—With an enrollment of more than 1000 students, including an entering class of 350, the largest in the history of the institution, the University of Vermont has opened its one hundred and thirty-first year.

SETTING AN ARAB NATION ON ITS FEET

Possibility Is Foreseen of a Strong Arab Nation of the Future With Its Capital in or Near Yemen or in Baghdad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The policy of establishing an Arab nation in Syria, Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Mesopotamia and Arabia has given place to a policy of developing national feeling and self-government in the various territories liberated from the Turks in which Arabs predominate, and for which mandates have been given to the French and British. As a matter of fact the Arab chiefs have the sense of self-determination rather too strongly developed. They cannot bear being ruled by anyone, and before the war the balance of power among the many powerful tribes was only maintained by the sword and by the Turks playing off one against the other.

For want of a better method of coordinating the symptoms of national Arab feeling, also because of the very real assistance which he gave to the Allies during the war, an attempt is being made by the British to uphold the prestige of the House of Hussein of the Hedjaz, and to build thereon, if not a united Arab nation, at least friendly relations between the various Arab lands for which Great Britain has accepted mandatory responsibilities.

Feisul and Mesopotamia

Thus, with British approval, Abdullah, one son, is trying to build up administration, law and order in Trans-Jordania, and Feisul, who undoubtedly had great local support as a candidate for the kingship of Syria before the French developed their plans, is the King of Irak. The latter has been well received by the Mesopotamian Arabs in spite of the fact that he is a Sunni, whereas Irak contains more Shiahs than Sunnis, besides the many Shiah shrines. The most powerful Arab tribe in lower Mesopotamia, the Sunnite Muntafiks, have apparently declared for him; in fact some time ago they sent to Mecca asking for a Sherifian candidate to present himself in Mesopotamia for election.

There is no question that the British are sincere when they protest that their whole object is to give the Arabs their own government, but in the stage at which the Arabs are at present of not knowing what they do want, the British naturally put to them the propositions most desirable from the point of view of the British Commonwealth. For all the taxpayer in his short-sightedness may say, Britain cannot afford to lose control of Basrah and the Persian Gulf nor to allow any other power to have paramount influence among the Arabs, besides which there is now to be the air route from Egypt to India through Palestine, Trans-Jordania and Mesopotamia.

Inculcating Friendliness

With the Arab people who are not in the territories over which the French and British have mandates from the League of Nations, the policy so far has been to attempt to inculcate internal peace and a friendly feeling towards Europeans and the House of Hussein. It is difficult to completely reconcile such chiefs as Ib Rashid with his Shammars, Ibu Saud of Nejd, the Idrisi and others, but progress has been made and these tribes are undoubtedly awakening to the advantages of Arab solidarity over inter-tribal strife.

Of course the creed of self-determination has been so "propaganded" that it is, and will be, exploited. There is a great danger that it may lead half-fledged people astray, and it cannot possibly be predicted what will happen in the Middle East as the different Arab tribes advance with the times along the road toward self-government. There has just been seen an example in Persia of how a small nation can insist on apparently putting its head into the lion's mouth.

It is a grave question whether the duty of the British was not to take strong action to maintain their hold on Persia, in spite of herself, if only to prevent disruption there, in Afghanistan, and later in India. There is also that never quite understood Muhammadan authority, the Caliphate, to be considered, which, until the war, was unquestionably vested in the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan still is Caliph but the experience of the war has shown that it is not likely that there will ever be a determined Muhammadan movement, much less an Arab one, to restore full temporal powers to the Caliphate at Constantinople.

Curbing Turkish Influence

On the other hand it is hard to see how the grains of self-determination for the Arabs or even for India are to blossom into nationality unless the allegiance to the Caliphate of Constantinople is severed completely. It is still politic for the European powers to leave Turkey in possession of the shores of the Bosphorus, but on the other hand it is to their interest and especially to those of the French and British to curb the Turkish influence in the East and also prevent the permeation of extreme nationalist and bolshevistic ideas.

Considering everything, therefore, it is not hard to imagine the transfer of the Caliphate back to where it existed many years ago and to foresee in the far dim distance a strong Arab nation with its capital in or near the Yemen, the ancient home of the Arabs, or in Baghdad, so long the seat of power in the Middle East. This would fulfil the ideals of those who are disinterested and sincerely working in support of Arab self-determination.

HARVEST OUTLOOK IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Practically All Districts, Corn Being Carried in Excellent Condition—Heavy Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMWORTH, England—The British corn harvest—the earliest known for a great number of years—is at the time of writing, drawing to a close. The yields obtained from this year's crops will be scrutinized with the greatest interest owing to the differing opinions that have been expressed on the probable effect of the record season. In many parts of Great Britain, rain has fallen recently but, generally speaking, it has not yet been sufficiently heavy or continuous to interfere seriously with harvesting operations. In practically all districts, the corn is being carried in excellent condition.

Considerable surprise has been expressed, in many quarters, at the heaviness of the wheat crop. The ears are of good size and the grain well filled out considering the dryness of the season. Moreover, the length of straw compares quite favorably with that of an average year. This satisfactory result, however, is practically confined to the autumn-sown wheat—the spring crop being generally deficient in both grain and straw. This marked difference has apparently been due to the fact that the winter wheat got a firm hold during the first few months of its growth and thus developed satisfactorily during the warm, open spring; on the other hand, the lack of rain during April and May sadly cramped the early growth of the spring-sown crop.

On the whole, the wheat yields should prove to be distinctly above the average of recent years. Certain effects of the dry season have been specially noticeable. In particular, the crops look extremely promising and the land is very free from weeds. These two factors should go far toward compensating the farmer for the losses he may experience in connection with his potatoes and roots.

To some extent, the prospects of the oat crop are similar to those of wheat. Winter oats are noticeably better than the spring-sown crops. The general yields will probably be greater than was anticipated some months ago. However, although the ears are of good size, the grain is not so well developed as in the case of the wheat crop. The straw, in most districts, is distinctly short. This will prove a serious failing this year. The hay yields have been very light, the root crop has greatly suffered from the drought, and it, therefore, appears probable that winter "keep" for stock will be both scarce and expensive. The British farmer will be forced to have recourse to a large amount of catch-cropping this winter in order to make up this deficiency.

Barley seems to show more variation than the other two cereal crops. As in the case of wheat and oats, the later-sown fields particularly have suffered from the lack of rain. In many districts, such fields of barley are hardly worth cutting; whereas, elsewhere, the yield will probably be above the average in grain. Generally speaking, the straw is everywhere very light. The quality of the grain—the most important factor with barley,—however, appears excellent.

Faced with the prospect of a shortage of home-grown foods for stock, it is important for the farmer that no time should be lost in breaking up the stubbles. Here he is faced by what is rather an unusual obstacle in British farming. At present, in nearly all districts, the land is far too hard for plowing by horses or even by tractor. Thus steam tackle is in great request at the moment and stubbles are being cultivated by these engines wherever they are available.

Farmers, generally speaking, appear to be quite satisfied at the prices they are expected to realize for cereal crops grown this year. Undoubtedly, the government's promise of £4 an acre for wheat has done much to establish this feeling of equanimity. Considerable apprehension is felt, however, with regard to the market for next year's corn, when no subsidy will be paid by the Ministry of Agriculture. The cereal crops are likely to prove the most remunerative department of mixed farming for this year on account of the official bonus.

In many quarters, it is felt that corn production next year may result in a loss to the farmer. Hence the opinion is held that the season of 1921-22 will see additional land sown down to grass. The difficulty with regard to the labor question has done much to strengthen this point of view. The acreage of corn sown this autumn will, therefore, be influenced to a large extent by the settlement of the wages question.

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A New Sandwich
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or "Pick-Up" Suppers
—By Mrs. Knox

SOMETHING new in a sandwich for Sunday suppers, informal parties or picnics is the new Russian Sandwich, made with Russian Sandwich Filling.

Besides an original and spicy combination of flavors this new Russian Filling, which is prepared with Knox Gelatine, if packed in a glass jar and put in the ice box will keep for quite some time—ready at a moment's notice to make up into refreshing sandwiches.

A famous Fifth Avenue lunch room serves this Russian Sandwich Filling with lettuce and toasted bread at sixty cents a serving!

Russian Sandwich Filling

½ teaspoonful Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup mayonnaise dressing
3 tablespoonfuls chili sauce
2 tablespoonfuls pimentoes cut in small pieces
1 tablespoonful tarragon or plain vinegar
1 teaspoonful chives (or onions) cut in very small pieces
2 teaspoonfuls cold water

Mix first five ingredients and fold in gelatine, soaked in cold water five minutes, dissolved by placing over hot water and chill. This filling may also be used as a salad to serve on lettuce leaves.

Cut bread in one-fourth inch slices, and shape with a fancy cutter. Place one or two small crisp lettuce leaves on one-half the pieces, spread with Russian dressing, cover with remaining pieces of bread, and garnish top of each with one-half pecan nut meat. Arrange on a sandwich plate, covered with a doily, radiating from center. Garnish at center with a few crisp lettuce leaves, to represent a flower, and sprigs of parsley.

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GRENADA SEEKING SELF-GOVERNMENT

Demand Made for Permanent Legislature Able to Carry Out Approved Policies Independent of Change in Governors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, British West Indies—The movement, recently announced, for representative government in Grenada, one of the Windward Islands, is yet another indication of the world-wide desire for self-determination which is such an outstanding feature of international politics.

The story of Grenada's aspirations is brief and is not yet finished. Some time ago the King received a petition from the people of his far-away possession, praying for a form of representative government, and a reply was eventually sent by the Colonial Office announcing an important change in the constitution of the island. The decision conveyed in this dispatch was to the effect that in future the 13 members of the Legislative Council would include four members who would be elected by popular suffrage.

This concession has, however, failed to satisfy the demands of Grenada, as control of public funds is not in the hands of those who find the money, and pertinent allusion has been made to the fact that even if the four elected members of the council voted in unison their views would be swamped by the nominated official majority.

Island Sends Deputation

In these circumstances the Grenada Representative Government Association has sent a deputation to the Colonial Office in London to explain and, if possible, obtain redress for their grievances, real or fancied. One of the chief planks in the platform adopted by the deputation, and indorsed by their association, is in regard to the alleged lack of continuity of policy in Grenada due to the change of governors and the probable scrapping by the new man of the schemes inaugurated by his predecessor. A demand is therefore made for a permanent legislature capable of carrying to a logical conclusion approved policies, regardless of the changes in the person of His Majesty's representative.

The successful appeals of Malta, Burma and Ireland for varying forms of self-government are probably the subject for hopeful reflection on the part of the deputation, and the progress of their appeal to the imperial government for a similar concession will be watched with much interest.

The present system of government has gradually been evolved since the year 1766, when there was both a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, the latter consisting of 21 elected members. In 1856 an act, limited in its scope to three years, was passed and under this measure an Executive Council, consisting of members of both branches of the Legislature, was formed. The act automatically petered out by the efluxion of time and the Legislative Council resumed its executive functions under the name of Her Majesty's Council.

Gilbertian Situation

In 1875 an act redrafted the Constitution, and a Legislative Assembly was set up in the place of the previous Assembly and Council. The new body consisted of 17 members, of whom eight were elected by the people and the remainder nominated by the Crown. Under the measure was also appointed an executive committee of five members, three being nominated and the other two elected members of the Assembly. A Gilbertian situation was created at the very inauguration of the new Assembly, for at its first meeting, which was held on February 9, 1876, an address was sent to the Queen informing her that it had passed a bill providing for its own extinction and leaving "it entirely to your Majesty's wisdom and discretion to erect such form of government as your Majesty may deem most desirable for the welfare of the colony." In response to this address the Imperial Government passed an act, and in December, 1877, crown colony government was established in the island.

Letters patent were passed on March 17, 1885, constituting anew the office of Governor of the Windward Islands, and in the following June Grenada became the headquarters of the government, which includes the colonies of St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

A Checkered History

The history of Grenada, on which the searchlight of political aspirations has temporarily been thrown, is, like the story of so many British Colonies, checkered in the extreme, and the Empire is also full of parallels showing the same ending, namely, the final lucky turn which gave Britain secure possession.

It was so far back as August, 1498, when the island was discovered by Columbus and called by him Conception. Many years later, in 1609, some London merchants tried to colonize it, but owing to the hostile attitude of the aboriginal Caribs the venture proved a failure.

After divers vicissitudes the island was annexed by France in 1674, but in 1762 the British Commodore Swanton conquered the territory which the Treaty of Paris ceded to Britain in 1763. Six years later the French, under the Count d'Estaing, retook their erstwhile possession, and it remained in the hands of the original owners until 1783 when the Treaty of Versailles restored the island to Britain. In 1795-6 the colony was brought to the verge of ruin by a rebellion against the British incited by the French Republic, but in the latter year Sir Ralph Abercrombie quelled the insurrection. Under the British administration in 1834 the apprenticeship system in regard to the African slaves was established and four years later luster was added to the British name by the unconditional emancipation of the Negroes.

An Attractive Island

Cocoa is the chief product of Grenada, and the total value of the exports of this commodity, according to the last available figure, was £519,-366. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

In regard to natural features it may be stated that Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, the hills being clothed with trees and brushwood. There are several lofty peaks in the mountains, which are mostly volcanic. The streams are abundant and on the summit of a mountain ridge, 1740 feet above the level of the sea, is a lake known as the Grand Estang, and there is another sheet of water, Lake Antoines, both of which occupy old volcanic craters.

Altogether the island is one of the most attractive of Britain's minor possessions and its political development is a subject for the sympathetic interest of Englishmen.

KRONBORG

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Kronborg possesses a threefold charm: from an architectural point of view it is singularly beautiful; in its history, battle and banquet, drama and idyl are blended; and writers and poets have endowed it with a halo of saga and possie and romance.

In spite of a fire in the month of Septemper, 1629, and though captured by the Swedes on September 6, 1658, through a clever ruse of their general, Gustav Wrangel, Kronborg, still unmolested, mirrors its strong yet graceful forms in the blue waters of the sound, but is no longer a menace to the countless ships which pass her bastions on their way to and from the Baltic.

Kronborg is as a full-blown flower of the renaissance, of the renaissance in its prime, and Anthonis van Opbergen, a native of Mecheln, is undoubtedly entitled to the lion's share of fame and praise due to its designer. There was an older castle on this important point, which may be looked upon as the embryo of Kronborg, and which Hans von Paaschen (all the great builders of the time seem to have been called in from other countries, more especially the Netherlands), altered and extended, but his successor, van Opbergen, undid most of what he had done and the final plan appears to have been entirely his work. France was at that period the promised land of style and beauty in architecture and van Opbergen would from Mecheln know a fine example of French architectural art, inasmuch as a French architect, Guyot de Beauregard, had built a palace there for the regent Princess Margrethe. Besides, Jaques Ardroult du Cerceau had just at that time (1576 and 1579) published his two volumes, "Les plus excellents bastiments de France," which contained reproductions of several famous French castles of the period.

By a document dated July 30, 1577, Anthonis van Opbergen was granted an annual pension of 200 daler, an ordinary court dress and a daily pay of one-half daler. The following winter he paid a visit to the Netherlands, where he engaged 31 master-builders and stone-hewers for the work on Kronborg. Some of these craftsmen hailed from Antwerp and prototypes for certain features of the Danish castle may be found in some of the historic buildings of that city, notably in the splendid town hall, built by Cornelis Floris in the early second half of the sixteenth century (1561-1565).

There is nothing, absolutely nothing about Kronborg which in the least detracts from, let alone spoils, its chastened and aristocratic beauty; the lines are serenely harmonious, the silhouette is perfect, the gray stones of its old walls (from the Swedish island of Oland) tone exquisitely with the green hues of its copper roofing (Denmark is rich in copper roofs and spires, upon which time has bestowed a wonderful green patinaas of jade); and there is a wealth of decorative, architectural details, always in the right places and never leaning to anything crowded or overdone.

There are some handsome dignified gateways, more especially perhaps the main entrance, with its highly ornamental copper decked bow window. It must be remembered that Kronborg originally was not only a royal residence, but also an important fortification guarding the entrance to the Sound and to Copenhagen, although in its structural elegance a strange contrast to the heavy, cumbersome strongholds with which, for instance, Henry VIII had studded the southeastern coast of England a few decades previously.

There was originally a stately knights' hall, which it is to be hoped can be restored to its former self, and there is a handsome chapel, as in other royal castles. The festive bearing of the renaissance is also found in many interior portions and there are for instance doors which in elaborate design and workmanship vie with some of the best cabinets of the period. There were also originally a suite of gobelins, specially designed for the castle by Hans Knieper and woven under the auspices of Anthonius de Carte, both of whom King Frederick the Second had called in from Brabant. Later Knieper was made the manager of the gobelin weaving at Elsinore. Some of these gobelins are now preserved at the Danish National Museum; others which had been removed to the then newly built Frederiksborg were destroyed when this castle was burnt down about 60 years ago.

There is a stately courtyard at Kronborg, but alas, it has been robbed of its magnificent fountain which shared the fate of that at Frederiksborg, ruthless enemies carrying them away from the country. The latter, of which the original now adorns the grounds of a Swedish royal castle, has been recast and reerected; the Kronborg fountain, as far as can be learned, is to be found somewhere in Bavaria.

Fierce battles have been fought in which Kronborg has played an important not to say the chief part, but its many cannons are now only used for friendly salutes, and there are no longer any ships trying to evade the Sound toll, abolished in the nineteenth century, but for hundreds of years one of Denmark's prerogatives. Some of the apartments of the castle are now, and very appropriately, used for the Shipping Museum, a comparatively young institution.

Saga and romance will always surround this beautiful old castle, deep in the casements of which Holger Danske, Danish hero or patron, has watched centuries follow centuries, but his valiant spirit is still invoked by the youth of Denmark. It is, however, Hamlet who has shed most luster over the venerable guardian of the Sound, thanks to Shakespeare's gehius.

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A gateway, Kronborg

CONTROLLING GRAIN ON WAY TO MONTREAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—In order to prevent the harbor of Montreal from becoming blocked with American grain to the detriment of Canadian shippers, both the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways have decided to control the movement by applying the permit system to such grain coming to Georgian Bay ports for transit to Montreal. In future no boat can come from American lake ports to Port McNicol or Tiffin, Ontario, without a permit to unload. The grain congestion is increasing rather than decreasing, with a continually growing amount of grain arriving both at Georgian Bay and at the elevators here. The Grand Trunk on one day recently had 13 lake freighters waiting at the Georgian Bay ports for a chance to unload, with over 8,000,000 bushels, while at the elevators themselves there were 3,750,000 bushels in course of transit, making a total of between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 bushels waiting to be carried to Montreal for transference to ocean vessels. The Canadian Pacific reported nine vessels waiting at Port McNicol with 3,000,000 bushels, consisting of both American and Canadian grain, while the Canadian Pacific elevator at Port McNicol, with a capacity of 4,500,000 bushels, was working about 4,000,000 bushels of mixed grain.

The total amount of grain awaiting shipment reported by the Canadian Pacific is 9,500,000 bushels, consisting of 3,000,000 bushels on the lake freighters, 4,000,000 bushels in the elevator, and 2,500,000 bushels in cars in Montreal and held back. The number of cars here and held back reported by the two railways on the given day was 1057 belonging to the Grand Trunk and 1100 to the Canadian Pacific. As each car averaged 1500 bushels, this meant that 3,225,500 bushels were waiting a chance to receive elevator handling to the ocean ships.

The railways are also sending 2,000,-000 bushels to the port of Quebec. This amount is the capacity of the Quebec elevator. It was stated that Quebec would be kept busy to the end of the season to the extent of about 5,000,000 bushels per month. Up to September 14, approximately 90,000,000 bushels of grain had been received in the port of Montreal. Of that total approximately 85,000,000 bushels have been shipped, making a new record in receipts and shipments through this port.

SEARCHING FOR OIL IN BRITISH NEW GUINEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—While the experts of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are carrying on the search for oil in British New Guinea, under the agreement between the Commonwealth and imperial governments, representatives of the company are undertaking at its expense prospecting work in former German New Guinea.

In British New Guinea the oil seekers have so far been disappointed. Indications have been plentiful and oil has been obtained, but the bores have failed to tap the main supply. It is possible that the formation of the country may encourage the oil to flow along subterranean openings. The results of the work in former German New Guinea are expected to prove helpful, even if payable oil is not obtained at first.

The Australian award of £50,000 for the discovery of oil in payable quantities within the Commonwealth is still being strongly criticized as not serving the purpose for which it was intended. Pressure will be brought to bear on the federal government so that a portion of the £50,000 may be made available to prospectors who cannot carry on their work on account of lack of funds.

AMHERST BEGINS NEW CENTURY

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Amherst College began its second century yesterday with one of the largest freshman classes in its history. On Saturday morning President Meiklejohn, who spent last year in Europe on sabbatical leave of absence, will conduct the first chapel.

LANCASHIRE COTTON EXPORTS TO INDIA

Little Prospect of Getting Back to Pre-War Figures as India May Be Returning to Domestic Spinning and Weaving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has recently had a conversation with an Indian of high social standing who is now completing his study of philosophy by attending to academies in London and Paris. He was particularly interested in the textile industries of his native land. He took, however, a peculiar point of view, which will be alluded to later on.

It is well known that the Lancashire cotton industry has a great trading interest in India, and that there is a certain amount of feeling between this extensive British colony and the cotton lords of Lancashire. This has been principally stimulated by the rise in Indian import duties on cotton goods. Till comparatively recent times, this duty was only 3½ per cent imposed on cloth manufactured in India. During the recent European war the import duty was increased to 7½ per cent, presumably to help the Indian Government to raise £100,000,-000 toward the British Empire's expenses of the war. Lancashire fought the new impost tooth and nail, but had to submit to it.

India's Advantage

Time went on, and quite recently this duty was lifted to 11 per cent, and again Lancashire was very much exasperated. This time the increase was said to be due to the impoverished revenue of the Indian Treasury. Lancashire bases its feeling on the fact that the countervailing duty is still at the 3½ per cent level, which, it is argued, gives India an advantage over Great Britain in its cotton cloth markets.

Meanwhile the exports of British cotton-piece goods have not been more than one-half what they were in 1913, the year preceding the outbreak of the war. Lancashire is annoyed about all this. The possibility of getting back to pre-war figures in reference to cloth exports, amounting to 3,058,-350,200 yards, was discussed with The Christian Science Monitor informant: it was this that aroused him and led him to express himself with respect to a movement in India to go back to the domestic form of spinning and weaving cotton.

There is still a deal of hand spinning and hand weaving going on in Indian villages, some of it being of a very primitive character. But the factory industry leads. For instance, while the domestic system consumes about 600,000 bales of raw cotton a year, the factory consumption reaches 1,300,000 bales. The Christian Science Monitor informant was absolutely opposed to the factory system, and remarked that it was totally incompatible with the natural spirit and traits of Indian life. He who first started a cotton mill in India was regarded as an evil genius, who imposed the idea upon the country when the people were living in a state of passiveness, having lost their interest and individuality through foreign rule. "And," he said, "it was never meant that men, women and children of sunny India should be cooped up in big factories like you have here. It is not natural—contrary to the spirit and atmosphere of the country."

Country's Spindles

Without the mills what were they to do to provide clothing? Today, India has over 7,000,000 cotton spinning spindles, and 120,000 power-looms. On these she spins mostly coarse yarns of very low counts, and weaves rough, cheap cloth. In normal times, she buys from Lancashire looms annually from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 yards of cloth of varying qualities. She purchases a little from other countries—but not much. How does she intend to make up for this great quantity of factory-produced fabrics? The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that an attempt is being made to do it. That which comes out of a mill is to be despised, whether it be woven in Lancashire or Bombay.

The people are to be taught to hark back to domestic manufacture. This will not be of the primitive style, but of a modernized domestic system. Inventors will be interested to hear that the promoters of this ideal are on the look-out for a pew, neat, light, and simple loom, that will be easily learned and worked, and will not take up much room in any ordinary dwelling-house. To find the exact loom needed for this purpose experiments have been made during the past 20 years, and different types have been tried, with more or less satisfaction. It is the desire to provide a suitable domestic loom, made of iron, and driven by small motors served with electricity from the municipal generating systems. In this way the factory system is to be thrust out.

Modernizing Spinning Wheels

Equally interesting is the movement to return to the domestic spinning wheel, which is also to be modernized by mechanical devices. It is not to be the old hand frame with one spindle, driven by the hand or foot. It is to be a machine of one spindle or may be more, by which the tiring, irregular, uneven, and monotonous feeding of cotton, carried on, as of old, by the fingers of one hand, is to be abandoned. Assurance was given that there is a tremendous demand awaiting the construction of a domestic spinning wheel that could be fixed with an attachment for automatically feeding the spindle with the raw staples of cotton. In fact, a cablegram from India has since appeared in English newspapers, containing a request for 2,000,000 domestic spinning wheels of an improved mechanical type. The Indian professor stated that if one could produce a wheel with an automatic feeder, and one that could be driven by electric current, he would leave an order for 200,000 or 300,000 to be supplied at once. It only needs to be added that India can grow sufficient cotton for her own purposes, but she would have to seek means of improving the quality and length of the staple, to turn out cotton fabrics of a high standard. At present her crop yields from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales (400 pounds each) annually, and she exports about one-half of it—800,000 bales—to Europe (England 170,000 bales) and over 2,200,000 bales to Japan, China, and elsewhere.

Suitable to India

This resolve to drift back to the domestic form of production is at least very interesting, though it may seem a little fantastic to typical commercial men engaged in up-to-date industrial organization. But there it is. It is put forward as being eminently suitable to Indian temperament and atmosphere, and necessary to make the country with its teeming population dependent upon itself. The system would not be without its own industrial art and science. The development would mean that the people would be induced to revert to their older native costumes, and European clothing would be banished. The real Indian styles and designs would be reintroduced along with the natural dyes for which the country was at one time world famous. The professor said, with a touch of scorn, "It is not necessary that we Indians should imitate you in your clothing stained with cheap chemical dyes from Germany."

There may appear to be more poetry and patriotism than business about the new-old aim, but it is considered that many true Indians, of education and wealth, have now got the idea into their system. They would welcome inventors who could help them with the mechanical requirements.

PROHIBITION UNDER AUSTRALIAN MANDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Representatives of the Australian Prohibition Council have asked Sir Joseph Cook, the acting Prime Minister, to prohibit completely intoxicating liquor in the territories held by Australia under mandate from the League of Nations.

Sir Joseph Cook said that while the terms of the Peace Treaty certainly indicated that total prohibition had been contemplated in regard to the territories, the mandates had given a different interpretation. They had defined prohibition as applying only to the native population. Personally he would have no objection to carrying out the desire of the deputation, but in order to do this a bill would have to be introduced to amend the New Guinea Act passed last session, and he did not think that such a bill could be brought forward in the present session.

The acting Prime Minister promised, however, to bring the question of prohibition under the notice of the Minister in charge of the Territories. Moreover, he said that his own inclination was to apply otal prohibition to the whole of the territories under Australian administration. This action, he understood, had already been taken by New Zealand in regard to Samoa.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

R. T. JONES JR., IS OUT OF GOLF RACE

J. P. Guilford, Charles Evans Jr., R. A. Gardner and W. I. Hunter Are Remaining Contestants for United States Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLAYTON, Missouri—J. P. Guilford of Boston, Massachusetts; Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago, Illinois, champion; R. A. Gardner of Chicago, Illinois, former national amateur champion, and W. I. Hunter, British amateur title-holder, remain in the race for the United States national amateur golf championship. Gardner scored the easiest victory of the day, finishing 4 up on R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, Iowa, state champion, after being 3 up at the end of the morning round. All the other victories were by closer scores.

Hunter kept England in the battle for the championship by defeating R. T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Georgia, 2 and 1, in one of the closest contests ever seen in a championship golf tournament. The Britisher was 2 down in the morning round, but he outgamed his opponent after lunch, came from behind and played brilliant golf to win himself a place in the semi-finals.

Guilford finished 1 up in the first 18 holes and held that lead at the finish over H. R. Johnston. The St. Paul, Minneapolis, golfer was driving about even with the Boston player, who is reputed to be the most consistently long hitter in the east. The match was decided on the seventeenth hole when Johnston went over the green on his second and took 5 to Guilford's 4. The eighteenth was halved in par 4. Champion Evans had a hard battle with J. W. Sweetser of New York, New York, in the latter periods of their match after the start made it apparent that the title holder would make a runaway of it. Evans won the first three holes in the morning and finished the first 18 holes with a lead of 2 up but the match was not decided until the eighteenth green, when with a gallery of 1500 people looking down from the banks of the sunken green, the champion sank a 40-foot putt for a birdie 3. Sweetser was 20 feet from the hole on his second and did not try for the putt, as a 3 would not have given him more than a half and the match was over.

The usual two putts were given to Sweetser, which gave Evans the match, 2 up. It was a fitting finish to a hard struggle and could not have been played more dramatically had it been prearranged.

Interest yesterday was divided between Jones' struggle with Hunter and Sweetser's with Evans. The Atlanta player's great showing in the medal rounds and his easy victories over Clarence Wolff of St. Louis, Missouri, and Dr. O. E. Willing of Portland, Oregon, made him a favorite in his third round play with the Britisher.

Jones was unbeatable in the first nine holes, going out in 36 to Hunter's 40, but from then on the going was harder, and as play progressed Hunter became more and more methodical and accurate. He left few openings for the American boy.

Hunter's lead never was very great. At the short sixteenth in the afternoon he went 3 up when Jones' tee shot rolled over the green to the left, into the short rough. His second was short and his putt for a 3 was straight for the cup until six inches away when it rolled to the left and stopped two inches from the edge. Hunter approached to within two feet on his second and had an easy 3.

This made him dormie 2 and Jones faced the alternatives of winning two in succession or being eliminated. He was eliminated. Both had good drives to the seventeenth, one of Hunter's favorite holes. Jones put his second 9 feet from the flagstaff with Hunter to the left of the basin shaped green just off the putting surface. The Britisher's ability to execute a perfect shot in an emergency won him the match on this green. His chip shot with a mashie niblic came to rest a foot from the cup and Jones only hope was to hole his third for a birdie. He was off in his direction and the match was over. The cards follow:

Morning Round

Hunter—										
Out	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	—36
In	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	—40—76
Jones—										
Out	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	—34
In	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	—41—75

Afternoon Round

Hunter—										
Out	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	—35
In	4	4	3	7	3	5	4			
Jones—										
Out	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	6	5	—38
In	4	4	3	5	4	6	4	4		

Champion Evans, as related, gave Sweetser many opportunities to cut down the lead, but until late in the afternoon round, the New York player, who learned his game as a boy on the St. Louis links, failed to take advantage.

Evans was in trouble time and again and the medal score for the last nine was not as good as the gallery expected it to be. Throughout the day, Sweetser was outdriving the champion from five to 50 yards, but his approach shots were not to be compared to those of Evans. The cards follow:

Morning Round

Evans—										
Out	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	5	4	—36
In	5	4	2	5	3	x	3	5	4	
Sweetser—										
Out	5	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	5	—37
In	5	4	2	5	4	3	4	5	—38	—75

A'ternoon Round

Evans—										
Out	4	3	3	6	5	5	3	4	4	—36
In	6	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	—40—76
Sweetser—										
Out	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	—38	
In	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	—37—75

The cards of the other matches of the day follow:

Gardner vs. Knepper.
Morning Round

Gardner—										
Out	5	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—36
In	4	4	4	6	4	4	4	5	—40	—76
Knepper—										
Out	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	—38
In	5	4	3	6	5	6	4	4	5	—42—80

Afternoon Round

Gardner—										
Out	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	—38
In	4	4	3	6	5	4	3	x	x	
Knepper—										
Out	4	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	5	—39
In	4	5	2	5	5	4	4	x	x	

Guilford vs. Johnston
Morning Round

Guilford—										
Out	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	5	6	—37
In	5	4	3	5	4	6	3	5	4	—39—76
Johnston—										
Out	4	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	5	—38
In	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—39	—77

Afternoon Round

Guilford—										
Out	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	6	—37
In	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	—37—74
Johnston—										
Out	3	3	3	4	5	6	3	4	4	—35
In	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	—39—74

In the semi-finals today Guilford will meet Evans and Gardner will face the British amateur champion,

Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York
J. P. Guilford

Hunter. Evans is the favorite, as his accuracy is expected to offset the great distance that the Boston star always gets from the tees. However, Guilford is playing them straighter than he did in the practice rounds and will give the champion a battle for finalist honors. Both Gardner and Hunter are great match play golfers. Hunter went through nine matches to win the British amateur title from a field which included the pick of Britain's best and 10 Americans of high standing in the golf world.

Gardner is remembered for his great battle in the British amateur tournament in 1920, when he went to the final, losing after a hard match to Cyril Tolley. Both play well under pressure and neither ever concedes defeat until the last stroke has been played. That match will carry the gallery, despite the fact that the champion will display his skill in the other match of the day.

HIGHLANDERS STILL HOLDING THEIR OWN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	58	.632
Cleveland	92	54	.630
St. Louis	76	71	.517
Washington	73	72	.503
Boston	70	72	.493
Detroit	71	77	.480
Chicago	58	87	.400
Philadelphia	48	93	.340

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cleveland 9, Boston 8 (11 innings))
New York 12, Detroit 5
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 3

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Washington
Chicago at Philadelphia

ST. LOUIS DOUBLE WINNERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The St. Louis Browns defeated Philadelphia in both games of a doubleheader yesterday, shutting out the locals in the first game, 5 to 0, and winning a close contest in the second game, 4 to 3. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—	5	10	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	6	2

Batteries—Davis and Severeid; Moore and Myatt. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarity.

Second Innings

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0—	4	7	1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—	3	8	1

Batteries—Bayne and Severeid; Naylor, Keefe and Perkins. Umpire—Moriarity and Connolly.

NEW YORK DEFEATS DETROIT

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Highlanders gave the Detroit Tigers a mighty defeat in the final game between the two teams this year, yesterday. The score was 12 to 5. The Highlanders were outhit but took advantage of the Tigers' five errors. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	1	2	3	1	4	1	0	x—12	9	2	
Detroit	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5	11	5

Batteries—Shawkey, Quinn and Schang; Ehmke, Dauss, Boone and Bassler. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

CLEVELAND WINS IN ELEVENTH

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland took a hard fought game from the Boston Red Sox yesterday in the eleventh inning when they broke an 8-8 tie and won, 9 to 8. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11—	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9	15	5	
Boston	1	1	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	—8	11	0	

Batteries—Sotheron, Morton, Caldwell and O'Neill, Shinault; Russell, Thormahlen, Myers and Walters. Umpires—Wilson, Chill and Nallin.

ROCKAWAY CLUB POLO TEAM WINS

Easily Defeats Army First Squad of Washington by 14 Goals to 9 in National Open Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — With apparent ease the Rockaway Hunting Club polo team of Cedarhurst, Long Island, defeated the Army First Team of Washington, District of Columbia in the United States national open tournament at the Philadelphia Country Club field at Bala, yesterday, by 14 goals to 9. By this victory the Rockaway Club team earned the right to play the Great Neck Club, Long Island, for the championship next Tuesday.

For the first four periods of the encounter, it appeared as though Rockaway were up against a hard proposition. The soldiers attacked Rockaway's goal with great determination. At half time the Rockaway team led by a single goal, at 5 to 4. In the last half, the powerful attack of Rockaway hurled Morgan Belmont through the Army line four times and opened the way for the dashing Thomas Hitchcock Jr to drive the ball between the posts for a like number of scores. Rockaway apparently let up in the last half of the eighth chukker and Army sent Maj. A. H. Wilson and Lt.-Col. Lewis Brown Jr. over with two goals each.

Hitchcock of all-American fame playing his first match of the tournaments, was like a shaft of light. His rapier-like stabs through massed opposition, the dazzling manner of his horsemanship and riding off, and the cool and faultless mallet work won for him mighty roars of applause from the stands. He drove through the Army team on six occasions, his best marker of the game coming from a backhand smash in the second period.

The speed of Belmont's mounts and the unerring accuracy of his mallet at a full gallop accounted for six goals. After another minute he took the ball from scrimmage and with four good drives sent it through the uprights. Again in the sixth period Belmont hooked the ball after a throw-in and with Lieutenant-Colonel Brown hanging to the flanks of Belmont's pony, took the ball straight down the field for another beautiful goal.

Both Major W. W. Erwin and J. C. Cowdin exhibited a splendid defensive game and the latter helped his team by scoring one goal. The summary:

Rockaway		No.	Army First Team
Morgan Belmont	1	1	Maj. A. H. Wilson
Thos. Hitchcock Jr.	2	1	Maj. H. D. Ch'b'lin
B. K. Gatins	3	1	Lt.Col. L. Brown Jr
J. C. Cowdin	4	1	Maj. W. W. Erwin

Score—Rockaway 14, Army First Team 9. Goals—Belmont 6, Hitchcock 6, Gatins and Cowdin for Rockaway. Maj. Wilson 4, Lt.-Col. Brown 4, Maj. Chamberlin for Army. Referee—Capt. H. H. Holmes. Time—Eight periods of 7½m. each.

PITTSBURGH AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	56	.619
Pittsburgh	86	59	.593
St. Louis	83	63	.569
Boston	78	68	.534
Brooklyn	72	73	.497
Cincinnati	67	79	.459
Chicago	58	87	.400
Philadelphia	49	99	.331

RESULTS THURSDAY

Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 1
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 0
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings)

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago
New York at St. Louis
Brooklyn at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH DIVIDES

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh divided a double-header with Brooklyn yesterday, winning the first game, 3 to 1, by rallying and scoring all their runs in the eighth inning and dropping the second contest, 2 to 0, when they were unable to gather more than five hits. The scores by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	x—	3	4	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	3

Batteries—Glazner, Hamilton, Carlson and Gooch, Schmidt; Grimes and Miller. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—	2	6	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Cadore, Schupp and Taylor; Cooper and Schmidt, Gooch. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

REDS WIN 10-INNING CONTEST

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati won a 10-inning game from Philadelphia yesterday, 5 to 4. The Reds maintained a safe lead until the eighth inning when Philadelphia came through with two runs, tieing the score. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	5	12	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0—	4	8	1

Batteries—Donohue and Wingo; Beban, Betts and Bruggy. Umpires—Klem and Holmes.

MISS STIRLING VS. MISS CECIL LEITCH

OTTAWA, Ontario—Miss A. W. Stirling of Atlanta, Georgia, the present titleholder, meets Miss Cecil Leitch of Great Britain, the present British champion, today in one of the semi-final round matches in the Canadian women's golf championship tournament of 1921 which is being played here. The other semi-final round match will be between Miss Mollie McBride of Beaconsfield and Miss Edith Leitch of Great Britain, sister of Miss Cecil Leitch.

Miss Stirling won her way to the semi-final round Thursday when she defeated Mrs. W. A. Cavin of New York, New York, in the third round, 4 and 2. Miss Cecil Leitch made her semi-final round bracket by eliminating Miss Sydney Peppler of Toronto by the one-sided score of 7 to 5.

Miss Edith Leitch was forced to defeat Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, a former champion, in order to reach the semi-finals, and she did so in a close match by a score of 2 and 1. Miss McBride made the remaining place in the semi-finals by defeating Miss Helen Lesueur of Ottawa, 4 and 3.

LOWER PRICES AT THE WORLD SERIES

First Games Will Be Played in National League City October 5 and 6—Five Wins Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—At a conference here Thursday between Judge K. M. Landis, commissioner of baseball; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League, and J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, it was decided that the first two games of the world series shall be played in the National League city winning the pennant.

These games are scheduled for October 5 and 6, and after they are played the scene will shift to the American League championship city. Should the two New York teams win, all the games are to be played at the Polo grounds, the first group to be designated National League day games and the second American League day games.

In event of any postponement the unplayed game is to be arranged at the earliest opportunity in the park for which it was originally scheduled. Nine games is to be the limit of the series, the winner of five taking the title. If a ninth game is necessary, its location will be decided after the seventh game.

Lower prices of admission are to rule this year, it was announced. Box seats at New York are to be $6, plus war tax; reserved seats in the lower stands $5, and reserved in upper stands $3. Bleacher seats, of which only 10,000 will be sold, are quoted at $1.

Should the Pittsburgh National League team win the pennant, the following scale of charges will rule in the Pennsylvania city: Box seats $5, reserved seats $4 and $3, and all bleacher seats, $1. At Cleveland the box seats at $6, reserved seats at $5 and $4 are listed; pavilion seats $2 and all open or bleacher seats, $1. At New York, President Charles Stoneham of the Giants stated, two-thirds of the seats will be unreserved.

No appointment of umpires or other officials will be made until the pennants have been decided.

Others attending the conference besides Landis, Johnson and Heydler were Charles Stoneham, president; Judge McQuaid, vice-president, and John McGraw, manager of the New York Nationals; Edward Barrow, business manager, and Jacob Rupert, president of the New York Americans; William Harridge, secretary of the American League, and Leslie O'Connor, baseball secretary to Judge Landis. James Dunn, owner of the Cleveland Americans, was represented by B. B. Johnson, and Barney Dreyfus of the Pittsburgh Nationals was absent.

BASEBALL GAMES IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Baseball has many followers in Australia, including cricketers, who find in it excellent preparation for their next season. Much was done for the game in the Commonwealth by the visit of two American baseball teams several years ago. Public interest, however, has not shown itself in connection with the game, but the interstate baseball matches just played in this state have drawn many onlookers.

The visiting baseballers took all three interstate games, playing with more snap and batting more vigorously than the Victorians. In the first match the splendid fielding of the Welshmen played a part in the victory of 9 runs to 1. In the second match the New South Wales team were again superior in the batting and they gave the home team a startling object lesson in stealing bases, securing 14 to the Victorians, one. The visitors won by 11 runs to 3.

The third and final game was very close, W. Freestone, the New South Wales shortstop, hitting the winning run as he did last season in Sydney in the third game. The pitching in this final match was even and Victorian enthusiasts believed that the home team would snatch a victory. The scores were: New South Wales 5, Victoria 4.

To add to New South Wales' triumph, a team of Sydney public school boys played ball against Melbourne High school and won by 11 runs to 0.

DUNCAN AND MITCHELL WIN

GARDEN CITY, Long Island — George Duncan and Abe Mitchell, British professional golfers, defeated J. M. Barnes, United States open champion, and Jock Hutchison, British open champion, by a score of 5 and 4 over 36 holes at the Garden City Golf Club, Wednesday. Mitchell was the star of the match. Only twice during the engagement was he off the course, and his putting was brilliant. At least six times he holed out putts of 20 feet or over.

MIDDLESEX IS AGAIN CHAMPION

Retains English County Cricket Championship of 1921 by Defeating Surrey at Lords

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—R. H. Twining and J. W. Hearne may almost be said to have won for Middlesex the English county cricket championship of 1921, for when this pair came together in the second innings of the recent memorable match against Surrey at Lords, their team had been set 322 runs for victory and had lost one wicket for 48. Twining made 135 and Hearne 106, Middlesex, which had fallen to the good Surrey bowling and fielding in the first innings for 132, being able to pull off a splendid win by 6 wickets. Never before has the issue of a single county championship match been of such importance to the actual participants. Had Surrey won outright, it would have been the champion county for the year; if there were any other result Middlesex was bound to retain the honor it won last year.

Surrey batted first, and was almost immediately fighting for runs. F. J. Durston and Nigel Haig found their bowling lengths at once, and D. J. Knight, Andrew Sandham and A. N. Ducat were disposed of with only 56 on the score board. Then came the great stand of the day, T. F. Shepherd and D. R. Jardine withstanding all the wiles of the attackers. They took plenty of time to play themselves in, and then they delighted the spectators with two hours of really high-class batting. With 200 up for 3 wickets, Surrey had every reason to be pleased with things, but there came one of those unexpected and thrilling changes so peculiar to the game of cricket. Surrey was all out for 269. When once the big stand between Shepherd and Jardine—the former made 128 not out—had been terminated, everything went right for Middlesex, Durston and H. W. Lee putting in some particularly effective bowling. At the close of play Middlesex had lost H. W. Lee for 21 runs.

The second day's play was full of interest from beginning to end. The Surrey men bowled and fielded with their customary keenness, and it was all that Middlesex could do to avoid the follow-on, Surrey eventually gaining a first innings lead of 137 runs. Going in a second time, the Surrey men set about strengthening their position, and at one time they had a lead of 252 with 8 wickets in hand. All of a sudden the game veered right round, the Surrey batsmen came out one after another, and the second innings total reached only 184, Middlesex being thus left with 322 required to win. Nigel Haig's bowling was mainly responsible for Surrey's dramatic collapse, backed up by some excellent fielding.

Before the end of the day, Middlesex had knocked off 19 of the requisite runs without loss, and thus entered upon the last day of play with the formidable task of obtaining 303 runs for victory. Middlesex, however, is never beaten until the last ball has been bowled, and this time the champions rose magnificently to the occasion. Twining and Hearne were the heroes of the day, these two batsmen carrying the score from 48 for 1 wicket to 277 for 2. The Surrey men never gave up trying, and their fielding and bowling maintained a very high standard. The summary:

SURREY

First Innings		Second Innings	
D. J. Knight, b Durston	1	b Durston	74
Andrew Sandham, b Durston	13	b Durston	17
A. N. Ducat, c Hearne, b Lee	21	b Durston	7
T. F. Shepherd, not out	128	c and b Haig	24
D. R. Jardine, b Durston	55	c Tanner, b Lee	8
Miles Howell, b Haig	0	c Hendren, b Haig	21
W. J. Hitch, c Murrell, b Durston	0	b Haig	25
P. G. H. Fender, c Tanner, b Haig	10	c Murrell, b Hearne	2
H. A. Peach, c Murrell, b Lee	1	not out	2
G. M. Reay, b Hearne	21	b Haig	0
Herbert Strudwick, b Lee	0	l b w, b Haig	0
Extras	19	Extras	4
Total	269	Total	184

MIDDLESEX

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R. H. Twining, b Hitch	10	b Peach	135
H. W. Lee, l b w, b Reay	7	l b w, b Reay	20
H. L. Dales, l b w, b Hitch	18		
J. W. Hearne, c Strudwick, b Peach	22	c Jardine, b Reay	106
E. H. Hendren, c Strudwick, b Reay	22	not out	17
Hon. C. N. Bruce, b Reay	0	b Peach	0
F.T.Mann, b Reay	29	not out	22
Nigel Haig, l b w, b Peach	2		
H. R. Murrell, b Fender	16		
A. R. Tanner, b Fender	0		
F. J. Durston, not out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	22
Total	132	Ttl (4 wkts)	322

ANALYSIS OF THE BOWLING

SURREY—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	36	8	93	2
Durston	26	7	47	4
Tanner	8	1	14	0
Hearne	16	3	47	1
Lee	15.2	3	49	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Durston	17	1	56	3
Haig	23.2	4	62	5
Lee	14	3	60	1
Hearne	3	1	2	1

MIDDLESEX—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hitch	14	6	17	3
Reay	18.4	3	44	4
Fender	12	2	41	2
Peach	14	4	24	2

MIDDLESEX—Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hitch	26	4	69	0
Reay	27	6	77	1
Fender	33	10	73	0
Peach	27	14	44	2
Jardine	4	0	16	0
Shepherd	3	0	7	0
Ducat	11	3	14	0

TOURIST TROPHY RACES IN BELGIUM

Holding 1922 Motorcycle Events in This Country Appears to Add Improvement in General

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—From almost every point of view, the holding of the 1922 tourist trophy motor-cycle races in Belgium instead of in the Isle of Man appears to be an improvement, and the news of this change is consequently giving general satisfaction in the motor-cycling world. For several years it has been apparent that the Isle of Man course, while providing a variety of touring conditions, placed an unfair handicap on the 500 cubic centimeter machine—a handicap that increased with the speed of the mounts. The winning of the senior race this year by a machine equipped with an engine of only 350 cubic centimeter capacity proved beyond doubt the truth of this contention.

The difficulty of reaching the Isle of Man from the Continent, and the need for considerable training on the course before the date of the race, have always told against the continental riders, and the international character of the race has therefore become less and less pronounced. The change in the scene of the race will do much to restore this international character, and give continental riders an opportunity of regaining the laurels they have lost this year to British riders and British machines in the chief continental races and road trials.

The new course is reported to contain long, straight stretches, favorable to the speed of the 500 cubic centimeter machines, while there will be hills enough to test the touring quality and rapid acceleration of the mounts entered. The races will be divided into classes, as was the case this year—the senior race for 500 cubic centimeter engined mounts, the junior race for those of 350 cubic centimeter and a special class for lightweights not exceeding 250 cubic centimeter capacity. The proposed course is about 50 kilometers long and situated in the neighborhood of Spa. Visitors from south Britain will find it easier to reach than the Isle of Man, while the new course can hardly fail to attract visitors from France, Holland, Switzerland, and Germany to witness this premier event in motorcycle sport. Special facilities have already been arranged with the railway and boat services and with the hotel proprietors at the scene of the races, which promise to become even more popular than in previous years. The British Auto-Cycle Union unanimously agreed to the change of venue following upon the invitation of the Fédération Motorcycliste Belgique.

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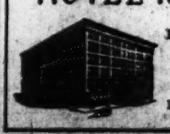

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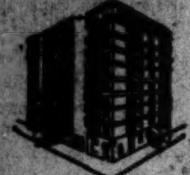

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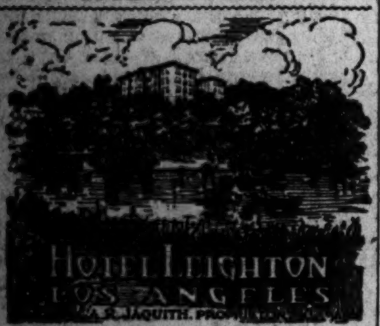

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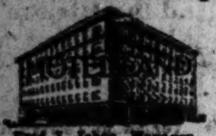

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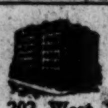

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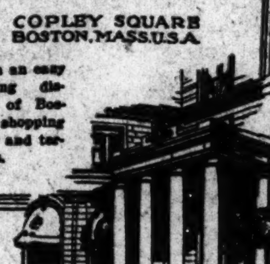

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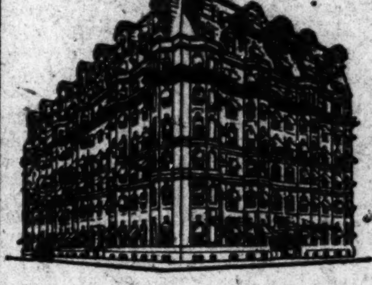

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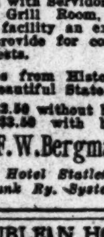

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

NEW AND OLD VALUE OF FRANC DISCUSSED

Question of Whether Depreciated or Appreciated Currency Is Best Will Be Important Subject Before Parliament

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The old question of whether a return to the old value of the franc or whether the maintenance of a depreciated franc is better, is once more being discussed. Parliament will presently meet and the financial policy will be the most important matter before the deputies. Mr. Bokanowski, who is the reporter of the budget, appears to be against the appreciation of the franc, for he writes that if the franc returns to its old value the revenue of the French people will also return to that of pre-war days. How will it be possible, he asks, on an annual revenue of 35,000,000,000 francs (the pre-war revenue) to obtain 25,000,000,000 francs in taxes? It seems to him that the budgetary problem will become insoluable if there is pursued, as an ideal, the return of the franc to its former parity.

On the other hand, financiers argue that quantity in money matters is always to the detriment of quality. The policy of high wages led to high prices, but if prices are high for individuals they are also high for the state. The state had to borrow continually from the Banque de France and the circulation of notes now attains 37,000,000,000 francs. Obviously the franc in consequence of this fiduciary inflation is low.

Danger of Inflation

In one way or another the present financial condition must be brought to a conclusion. The policy of least effort which impresses a few people would even increase this inflation. An impression of wealth would certainly be given, but France undoubtedly would be rushing to an abyss. History is there to prove the danger of printing too many notes. That way bankruptcy lies, and the clearer spirits in France perfectly realize this fact. If exceptional circumstances imposed a fiduciary inflation, it is now necessary to return slowly but surely toward a deflation, and to reimburse gradually the Banque de France, from which the state has borrowed so freely.

Mr. Bokanowski is reminded that the logical consequence of any improvement of the franc is the lowering of salaries and the lowering of prices. Therefore if the national revenue is less, the expenditure of the state and the need for taxation will be correspondingly low.

Obviously any attempt to keep up prices and wages while the value of the franc is changing for the better will be disastrous. The budget reporter is declared to be entirely in error in supposing that the budget will remain as high as 25,000,000,000.

A second consequence of the amelioration of the franc will be the lowering of the rate of interest on borrowed money. The loans on short terms can be wiped out and consolidating loans at lower interests substituted. Industry will not have occasion to borrow so much and there will be an all-round improvement. Already something of this can be seen, but unfortunately a large number of dealers cannot bring themselves to renouncing the excessive profit of war days. Against this selfish policy the consumer is now on strike.

Reparations and Values

Another argument for putting forward the most strenuous efforts to increase the purchasing power of the franc is found in the matter of reparation. Those financiers who still believe that 63,000,000,000 marks (gold) are to come from Germany point out that such an amount will only be sufficient on condition that prices have gone down and the franc gone up.

There has just been published an excellent work by Ives Guyot and Arthur Rafalovich in which the subject is treated from the historical viewpoint, and in which the preposterous theory that the appreciation of the franc will be bad for France is clearly refuted. Inflation must be the road to ruin. The conclusion of the authors is that there are only three methods when a country desires to return to true money. The first is the hard method of deflation, the second is total bankruptcy, and the third is devalorization—that is, the definite consecration of a new value or a change of denomination. Only the first method is worthy of France and its realization implies a financial program, including the compression of expenses, budgetary equilibrium, reimbursement of debts, the withdrawal of bank notes, and the reduction of the rates of borrowing. Such a program can only be slowly accomplished but it is what reasonable men desire.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Sept. 22 1921	Sept. 15 1921	Sept. 23 1920
Gold	5,522,900	5,522,700	5,429,500
Silver	277,100	277,100	261,000
Ltn & disc.	4,569,400	4,673,600	4,430,700
Circulation	36,920,900	37,127,900	38,659,700
Deposit	2,283,500	2,437,300	2,025,100
War adv to state	24,900,000	24,900,000	25,800,000
Bank rate%	5½	5½	6

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed weak and irregular yesterday. October 19.63, December 20.02, January 20.00, March 19.87, May 19.65. Spot quiet; middling 20.20.

FINANCIAL NOTES

United States geological survey experts estimate the surplus copper stocks in the United States at between 750,000,000 and 1,250,000,000 pounds. This is sufficient to supply the domestic consumption of copper at the present rate for at least six months and possibly a year.

The United States War Finance Corporation announces additional sales of railroad equipment trust certificates aggregating $20,204,000.

The Australian Government estimates that 14,000 acres will be planted to cotton in Queensland this year, against 1,500,000 last year.

There has been some buying of track accessories by American railroads lately, but the quantities taken are small. The largest order has come from the Pennsylvania Railroad and involved approximately 600,000 pounds of spikes and 40,000 to 60,000 pounds of heat-treated track bolts. Rail buying has not yet taken place.

Canada's production of pig iron the first six months of 1921 was 309,206 gross tons, compared with 449,810 gross tons in the corresponding period of 1920. June's production showed a further decline from the preceding months. The bulk of the 1921 output was basic iron. Foundry iron made up about 20 per cent of the total, and there was a small amount of malleable produced.

SLUMP IN BRITISH TRADE EXPLAINED

Tariff Reform League Publishes an Interesting Analysis in Favor of Protective Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Various explanations have been put forward of late respecting the causes of the slump in British trade. When due allowance is made for the source from which the different explanations proceed, it is usually possible to receive enlightenment of a valuable character from most of analyses published. A case in point is the document recently issued by the British Tariff Reform League.

Published with the purpose of urging the adoption of protective tariffs, the facts which it gives are of a striking nature. It points out that British overseas trade has dwindled to half its pre-war volume. In support of this statement it shows that the British share in Australian trade decreased from 63 per cent in 1913 to 46 per cent in 1919, while in the same period the United States' share increased from 11 to 29 per cent and that of Japan from nil to 11 per cent.

Similar figures are quoted for New Zealand and South Africa. The memorandum then goes on to give what the Tariff Reform League considers to be the reasons for this decline. It states that the chief of these is the high price of British goods. The following comparisons are made: German steel bars, £10 a ton; British, £16 a ton. German magnetos, £5; British, £7. German gramaphones, £3; British, £7. German rock-cutting machine, £650; British, £1200. Other instances of the kind are given and reasons for the disparities are vouchsafed.

The price of British goods is high, the manifesto explains, because of (a) high taxation and high cost of raw materials, and (b) low production, coupled with high wages. In the case of Germany wages are only about one-fourth the value of British wages. While opinions differ as to the protective policy advocated by the league, it seems obviously true that "if this country is to recover and increase its trade in overseas markets we must command a large and prosperous trade in the home market, in order to be able to produce cheaper."

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

RESOURCES	Sept. 21 1921	Sept. 14 1921	Sept. 24 1920
Gold and gold ctfs	$422,036	$446,642	$153,826
Settlemt fund	411,210	441,109	341,303
Gold with frgn agencies	....	....	111,455
Ttl held by bk	839,246	887,751	636,584
With F A agt	1,777,529	1,694,301	1,211,619
Redemp fund	94,353	102,449	141,632
Total gold res.	2,711,128	2,684,501	1,989,835
Lgl ten, silv, etc	151,968	150,001	161,759
Total reserves.	2,863,096	2,834,502	2,151,594
Bills dis (sec by gov ob)	495,156	503,677	1,220,423
All other	392,081	924,435	484,041
Bills bot in open market	32,514	40,712	307,624
Ttl bills on hd.	1,420,751	1,468,874	3,012,088
U S bonds and notes	38,061	33,729	26,877
U S cert of ind 1-yr cert (Pittman Act)	184,875	187,875	259,375
Oth cert of ind	8,571	19,803	11,243
Ttl earn assets	1,652,278	1,710,281	3,309,583
Bank prem	29,111	28,877	15,370
5% redem fund F R bk notes	8,217	8,845	11,824
Uncol items	591,811	642,279	817,843
All other res.	16,448	16,801	6,056
Total resources	5,161,661	5,240,585	6,312,275
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	102,017	102,982	97,401
Surplus fund	213,824	213,824	164,745
Res for gov frgn tax	50,777	50,101	....
Gov deposits	74,183	49,219	46,493
Member bk res acct	1,588,209	1,631,028	1,300,677
Other deposits.	29,218	26,574	24,910
Total deposits.	1,691,610	1,705,831	1,852,050
F R notes in actual circul.	2,474,675	2,491,661	2,379,996
F R bk notes net liability	102,550	106,078	214,180
Def avail items	503,174	553,235	595,342
All other liab.	20,993	19,883	78,531
Total liabilities	5,161,661	5,240,585	6,312,275
Ratio of total res to dep and F R note liab comb	68.7%	67.5%	48.6%
Ratio of gld res to F R nts aft set aside 35% agst dep liab	91.8%	89.5%	47.9%

PRICE ADJUSTMENT STILL INCOMPLETE

Evidences of Improvement in Business Conditions Unfold Each Week and Some Highly Encouraging Activity Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Cumulative evidences of the steady improvement in fundamental business conditions unfold each week, and here and there highly encouraging activity is found. The process of readjustment, while progressing, is still incomplete, but obviously those concerns that have gone furthest in deflation are usually the ones that find business best.

One opportunity that is still open for further price readjustments is pointed out by the statement in Congress to the effect that 49 cents out of every dollar the consumer pays for goods represents the cost of service. Of course it is claimed that the consumer demands goods in such a way that it requires a large expense to supply the demand, but it also reveals a great opportunity for further perfection in merchandising that will reduce prices and still leave a profit.

The steady expansion in building indicates that in proportion as construction costs come down activity increases. Contracts awarded in 27 northeastern states amounted to $69,505,700 for the week ending September 16, which is the banner week of the year so far, for the previous record was less than $60,000,000. Construction activity in August, according to figures published by the F. W. Dodge Company, was 4 per cent greater than in July and 9 per cent greater than in August, 1920. Contracts awarded during August, 1921, in the 27 northeastern states of the country, amounted to $220,972,000.

Residential construction continues in the lead over all other classes of buildings. It accounted for 36 per cent of the total in August, amounting to $80,329,000. Public works and utilities amounted to $44,797,000, or 20 per cent of the total; business buildings, to $35,526,000, or 16 per cent; educational buildings to $27,959,000, or 13 per cent; and industrial buildings to $10,832,000, or 5 per cent.

Contracts awarded for mercantile buildings in August amounted to more than for any previous month of this year. The total volume of contracts let in the territory covered by the F. W. Dodge Company during the first eight months of this year has been 10 per cent greater than the average for the first eight months of the preceding five years. Contemplated new work reported from January 1 to September 1, 1921, has amounted to $3,202,731,000, which is more than double the amount of contracts awarded in the same period.

Results of Lower Costs

Prices that move goods are the magic keys that open wide the trade doors. The railroads are among the important divisions showing the results of lower costs and resultant increase in traffic and enlarged earnings. The following table gives an interesting view of the ratio of operating expenses and emphasizes the trend of the times toward efficiency and economy that was fast becoming a lost quality during the pressure and looseness of the war period.

		Jan.	April	July
New Haven,	1921	113.2	96.0	87.0
	1920	88.0	98.9	131.9
Bos & Me,	1921	117.8	99.2	91.8
	1920	94.1	107.0	91.9
N Y Central,	1921	95.0	76.8	75.7
	1920	77.1	88.2	102.9
Penn,	1921	97.4	84.0	80.9
	1920	103.7	121.5	94.9
Pan Handle,	1921	95.1	97.6	94.0
	1920	82.3	115.7	98.8
Louis & N,	1921	101.4	98.5	87.5
	1920	86.3	97.8	107.1
Chic N W,	1921	103.4	105.5	77.7
	1920	89.4	105.1	84.5
Great Nor,	1921	107.3	93.0	79.2
	1920	78.2	86.0	90.3
No Pacific,	1921	97.8	92.6	80.1
	1920	72.4	79.9	92.2
C B & Q,	1921	84.1	82.6	71.2
	1920	65.9	99.4	88.7
Atchison,	1921	94.2	74.0	56.2
	1920	59.9	84.3	75.2
So Pacific,	1921	85.1	79.5	71.9
	1920	73.7	98.9	73.8
Un Pacific,	1921	82.5	68.5	69.6
	1920	58.8	86.2	89.0
Tex Pacific,	1921	86.0	92.8	70.0
	1920	82.8	92.5	80.0

Cars loaded with revenue freight during the week ended September 10 totaled 748,118, or 82,483 less than in the previous week and 135,297 under the corresponding week in 1920. Comparisons show, however, that had it not been for the observance of Labor Day, loading during the week would have shown an increase over the week before, the average number of cars loaded daily during the week of September 10 having been approximately 143,870, compared with 138,433 during the preceding week.

Industrial Conditions

Industrial conditions are mixed and the employment situation varies. While conferences are planned to consider the work conditions because many are unemployed, some firms report that they have never been so busy and need more help than they have been able to obtain.

In the steel industry business is reported to be improving gradually and each week more mills resume operations. Instead of 30 per cent of normal, the average is now 35 per cent.

According to a report from Washington optimism was expressed by Administration leaders this week that the steel industry would regain and possibly exceed war-time production. While officials refused to hazard a guess as to the time when this increase in steel production would be guaranteed by a renewed demand, it is not believed to be far distant.

Many business factors now dormant show signs of awakening for the benefit of the steel industry and related industries, officials said.

Conditions in the automobile business are generally better and some concerns are making a remarkable showing. For the first six months of this year the Packard did 85.5 per cent of its 1920 business, while the Franklin did 82.2 per cent. During the first eight days of September the latter company increased shipments 94 per cent over the similar preceding period.

The action of the Boston and New York Federal Reserve banks in reducing their rediscount rate from 5½ to 5 per cent is but another evidence of the improving money market which, in turn, of course, directly reflects the industrial and commercial conditions. The New York rate has been, including the latest cut, reduced four times this year to date. May 5 it was reduced from 7 per cent to 6½ per cent, June 16 from 6½ per cent to 6 per cent, and July 21 from 6 per cent to 5½ per cent.

Undivided Profits Grow

There has been a falling off in deposits and loans but an increase in undivided profits of the national banks in New York, according to the response to the last call of the United States Comptroller.

The credit clearing house weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows more active buying by merchants in all parts of the country except the mountain section. August purchasing for fall is being continued into September.

Purchases are more active than a week ago, less than a year ago, and more than two years ago. Indebtedness is less than a week ago and a year ago, but more than two years ago. Payments are less than in any of the three comparative periods.

Considerably increased purchases and lower indebtedness are distinctly favorable signs, while diminished payments register less buying by the public, which has hardly begun to buy for the fall.

BAR SILVER UP ON FAR EAST DEMAND

NEW YORK, New York—An advance in the price of bar silver in London Thursday, due mainly to a continuance of the demand from China and India, was met by an advance here to 68¾ cents an ounce. This is an increase of about 2½ cents from Wednesday's lowest quotation, 3¼ cents from that of September 15 and 6½ cents over the price quoted three weeks ago.

Incidentally, Far Eastern remittances made further sharp gains. The Chinese or Shanghai rate of exchange, which is governed almost entirely by movements of bar silver in London, registered an over-night advance of 2 cents to 79 cents per tael. A month ago this quotation was as low as 71½ cents.

Local dealers say that apart from heavy purchases of silver for the Orient, the diminishing supply of the metal now is an important factor. Silver mining operations in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America have been virtually suspended for almost a year and the present demand is being met largely by surplus supplies piled up in the two preceding years.

DEMAND INCREASES PRICES FOR STEEL

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has announced an advance of $5 a ton in the prices of its sheet products. Blue annealed sheets were put up from 2.25 cents to 2.50 cents per pound; black sheets from 2.75 cents to 3 cents, and galvanized sheets from 3.75 cents to 4 cents.

The increase was brought about, steel authorities said, by a substantial demand. This demand has been steadily growing within the last three weeks until today the company's mill operations was declared to be double that of September 1.

Another feature of the revival, which attracted general attention, was the statement that "delivery overnight" had ceased to be a part of the market, and in most instances buyers would now be compelled to wait from 45 to 60 days.

SENTIMENT BETTER IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was a large attendance of brokers on the stock exchange yesterday and an additional improvement was noted in sentiment. Business, however, was small. Oil shares were irregular. Shell Transport Trading 4 9-16 and Mexican Eagle was 4%. Changes in the industrial list were narrow, but prices were hard; Hudson's Bay 5%.

The gilt-edged section was irregular. Dollar descriptions were listless and without feature. Home rails were dull and unchanged. There were unimportant recessions in Argentine rails. Kaffirs held well. Rubbers were steady in sympathy with the staple.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany—The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,040,306	1,040,000
Gold	1,023,700	1,023,700
Bills	1,035,500	963,000
Treasury bills	87,040,100	80,502,900
Advances	19,900	19,100
Investments	259,300	256,400
State deposits	3,690,200	2,375,300
Private deposits	10,623,900	6,642,400
Treas certificates	2,505,100	3,119,000
Notes other banks	5,700	6,000
Securities	5,235,500	5,950,800
Circulation	81,469,600	80,727,500
Other liabilities	1,557,700	1,511,800
Bank rate	5%	5%

SUPPLIES OF WOOL AND CONSUMPTION

Statistics Completed by American Consular Service Supplemented by Figures Gathered by British Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England — A few months ago the American Consular Service undertook the extremely difficult task of compiling statistics relating to the stocks of wool in the world and the machinery consumption. The results of the investigation were published, and it was pointed out at the time that accurate figures were unobtainable. In publishing the statistics, the United States Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, stated that world wool production was on a 93 per cent pre-war basis, while the world consumption was about 70 per cent of the pre-war normal. The report continued: "Based on an estimate of mill consumption for 1920, the demand of Europe for wool from outside sources is not much above one-half that of pre-war years. The recovery of world consumption is clearly the most important factor in the immediate future. The whole world situation hinges on the recovery of buying power and consumption in Continental Europe."

That statement adequately sums up the position, and further light on supplies and consumption is provided by an official return just issued by the British Australian Wool Realization Association. In this return details are given of the stocks of wool held by the association on July 31 last; and in considering these figures it must be remembered that the association is by far the largest holder of wool in the world, having taken over from the British Government all the surplus wool in Australia and New Zealand, together with a considerable quantity of South African wool. Some extremely valuable information regarding the rate of consumption may be gathered from a comparison of the stocks held on July 31 with the figures for December 31, 1920. The position is summarized as follows:

	P. C. of tl. stks.	Stock at Jul. 31, '21 Bales	Stock at Dec. 31, '20 Bales	P. C. sold in 7 mths.
Merinos	20.3	659,870	902,676	24.7
Crossbreds:				
Fine	19.7	434,784	489,607	12.8
Medium	22.2	491,217	532,382	7.7
Low	15.0	332,867	338,421	1.6
Slipes, Scoureds, etc	13.2	290,345	314,338	7.7
Total	99.9	2,209,082	2,586,474	

On July 31 there were 1,454,000 bales in Europe, and 855,083 bales in Australia or afloat. It will be noticed from the above tabulation that the best demand has been for merinos during the past seven months, fine crossbreds coming next in order. The lower qualities, however, have rather hung fire, and these will continue to present a difficult problem, especially as there are large stocks of these wools in South America and in the hands of manufacturers and merchants.

It is estimated that at the rate of consumption of the past seven months it will take two years to dispose of the merino wool stocks, and considerably longer in the case of medium and low crossbreds. It is expected that, failing any unforeseen circumstances, the rate of consumption will gradually expand, and if activity continues on the Continent, and especially in Germany, the consumption of medium and low crossbreds will increase much more rapidly during the next 12 months. As things are today, the American mills appear to be better employed than those of any other country, and, what is of even more importance, the basis of values in the United States seems to be more stable. In the United Kingdom trade is certainly a little better, but financial difficulties are still acute.

STRONGER TONE IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Although weakness was displayed at midday, the stock market strengthened yesterday and the list closed generally higher. The publication of the Southern Pacific August statement showing an increase in net earnings furnished a bullish incentive. Encouragement was also derived from the lower federal reserve rate. The final hour was particularly strong. Mexican Petroleum recovered five points from its previous losses, and seasoned rails and industrials showed gains of one to three points. Sales totaled 582,100 shares.

The market closed strong: Allied Chemical 44¾, up 1⅞; American Woolen 74¾, up 1⅞; Baldwin Locomotive 88¼, up 3⅜; Crucible Steel 63, up 1⅜; Mexican Petroleum 103, up 2¼; Republic Iron & Steel 78⅞, up 1.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omited) compares as follows:

	Sept. 22 1921	Sept. 15 1921	Sept. 23 1920
Circulation	£124,406	£125,207	£135,488
Public deposits	13,960	15,052	16,707
Private deposits	115,203	129,547	105,447
Govt securities	39,690	61,241	35,518
Other securities	85,120	79,809	83,722
Reserve	22,460	21,653	16,028
Prop res to liab %	17.39	14.98	12.12
Bullion	128,417	128,410	123,094
Bank rate %	5½	5½	7

The clearings through the London banks for the week were £627,685,000 against £544,835,000 last week and £659,655,000 in this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £290,826,000 against £293,110,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,640,000, compared with £28,646,000 in the previous week.

DIVIDENDS

Portland Railway, Light & Power, 37% on first preferred "A" stock, payable 2% in cash and 35% in first preferred on October 1, 1921, to stock of September 24, 1921. Declaration covers accumulated dividends from April 1, 1917, to October 1, 1921.

Westinghouse Air Brake, quarterly of $1.75, payable October 31 to stock of September 30.

Nashua Manufacturing, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 24.

Pennsylvania Power & Light, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 19.

Panama Power & Light, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 19.

Duquesne Light, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 1.

Otis Steel, deferred October dividend on preferred. The last quarterly disbursement was 1¾%.

Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway, quarterly of $3, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Regal Shoe, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to holders of September 20.

Steel & Tube of America, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Mississippi River Power, quarterly of $1.50 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 21.

Spicer Manufacturing, quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 19.

Standard Textile Products, quarterly of 1¾% upon preferred A and B stocks.

Westmoreland Coal, quarterly of 2½%, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Consolidated Royalty Oil, quarterly of 3%, payable October 20 to stock of October 15.

Trumbull Steel, 15 cents on common, and quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 25. The dividend on common is at the same rate as was declared in previous quarters.

Kansas City Southern, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

SALE IN LONDON IS SHIP PRICE INDEX

While There Was a Tendency to Firmness, Bids Were One-Fifth Last Year's Quotations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That the price of steamships has fallen to less than one-fifth of what they fetched in 1920 was evidenced at a recent sale in London. The important fleet of eight steel single-deck steamers which were sold to the Western Counties Steamship Company, Cardiff, last year by the Sutherland Steamship Company, Newcastle, the figure at which they changed hands being £1,450,000, were disposed of recently at the Baltic Exchange by auction by Messrs. Kellocks for £266,150, the transactions only lasting about half an hour. The saleroom was crowded to witness the bidding for the group of ships, the offering of which, in the words of the auctioneer, was unique in the history of shipping. The bids were accepted without reserve, and the boats were for sale to buyers of any nationality. It was noticeable that amongst those present was a considerable number of representatives of foreign firms.

Bidding was by no means brisk throughout, though, in the opinion of expert shipping brokers, the prices realized indicated that there was some tendency of prices becoming firmer. Certainly the figures at which the ships were disposed of were not lower than have been realized of late, and this fact gave reason for the brokers' opinion. The highest price reached was £60,500, which was paid for the Southmead, a vessel of 8350 tons deadweight, £280,000 being the sum at which she changed hands in 1920. The Highmead, the sister ship, somewhat larger, fetched £60,000, and the other boats were disposed of at prices ranging from £6100 to £35,000. Three other vessels were bought to go abroad.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Senator Russell, chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, denies that there is any truth in the report that an excessively large quantity of wheat will be carried over from the present season. He says that overseas sales of wheat have been continuing satisfactorily, and any carry-over of wheat will be kept in Australia as a precaution against a bad season next year.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE ORDER

NEW YORK, New York—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has placed an order for several hundred tons of steel plates for use in connection with the order for locomotives recently taken from Chile. It is not known what price ruled on the sale, but reports in the trade are that they were purchased at the basis of 1.60 cents per pound, Pittsburgh, or $8 per ton under the "official" quotation.

REPORT ON GERMAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Demand for Cotton Goods Continues, Prices Are Strong and Mills Are Kept Busy—Conditions in Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—There is a decided boom in the German textile industry, prices are higher, but the demand for cotton goods continues most active and no one talks about lower prices. The German weaving mills are fully employed and have sold their production for the next six months. This is all the more remarkable viewed in the light of the depression prevailing in most other countries. Even if things in England are improving, they have not yet recovered from the effect of the coal strike.

In France there have been serious troubles with the weavers; in Alsace a number of weaving mills and appretur concerns are idle, as some thirty thousand hands have gone out. In Lodz 100,000 textile hands recently went out on strike, asking for an increase in wages of 120 per cent.

The Italian textile industry is in a difficult position, a number of mills having speculated heavily in cotton and suffered severe losses, having bought large quantities one or two years forward at 27 cents. In Scandinavia the textile industry is likewise said to be in a bad way.

Owing to the rise in the dollar exchange, cotton has risen correspondingly in Germany: during a three months period cotton rose 26 per cent in Bremen against 3½ per cent in America, but then the exchange on dollars rose 18.7 per cent. In consequence yarns and finished goods have also risen in Germany, although only 10 to 15 per cent. The demand, however, as already stated, is very keen and the requirements for the fall and the winter are extensive.

Alsace is now of less importance, as offers on account of the strikes are more scarce. And the Paris exchange is too high to allow of extensive purchases from the Mulhouse factories. The active buying in Germany is further enhanced by the idea that prices will go higher still on account of increased taxation; the coal tax and turnover tax, for instance, are bound to increase the cost of manufacture.

PROBLEMS OF TRADE-MARKS IN FAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British traders have suffered considerable damage through the Japanese imitating their trade-marks wholesale, particularly in Japan. It seems that Japan holds that "priority of registrations" is the only recognizable basis to work on; but as the Chinese have taken a leaf out of the Japanese book and are now copying Japanese trade-marks for competitive purposes in China, the Japanese have experienced the truth of the adage of the "biter bit." There is definite reason for thinking that the Japanese will soon be ready to advocate the adoption of a trade-marks act for China embodying the full recognition of "priority of user," as against "priority of registration."

The facts seem to be that the British authorities think they have brought the Japanese round to their way of thinking, after prodigious efforts on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association in Shanghai. Indeed, the Shanghai authorities have recently sent home a copy of the last proposed trade-marks act for China, as drafted by the Board of Trade, and with certain suggested amendments by the joint special committee of the Shanghai branch of the China Association and the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. It would appear that neither of these bodies offers any insuperable objection to acceptance of this act to the Board of Trade. Under this act the usage of trade-marks in China is based on priority of user, and it is still thought that the Japanese will accept this fundamental.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—The wheat market rallied yesterday after initial declines and the close saw quotations 1 to 1½ points higher, with September at 1.23¾, December at 1.26 and May at 1.29¾. Corn also closed slightly higher, with September at 52b, December at 52½ and May at 56½. Hogs were slow and provisions weak. September rye 1.02¼b, December rye 1.05½b, May rye 1.09½b, December barley 62b, September pork 18.50, September lard 10.95, October lard 11.02a, November lard 10.12a, January lard 9.52a, March lard 9.70b, September ribs 5.70, October ribs 7.70b, January ribs 8.22.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thur.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$3.71½	$3.72	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0700	.0709	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0700	.0709	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1725	.1723	.1930
Lire	.0416	.0418	.1930
Guilders	.3160	.3160	.4020
German marks	.0090½	.0091¾	.2380
Canadian dollar	.90¼	.901	....
Argentine pesos	.2988	.3037	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0505	.0505	.1930
Pesetas	.1298	.1301	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2130	.2172	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1260	.1255	.2680
Danish kroner	.1775	.1765	.2680

RAILROAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Oklahoma and Arkansas Railway Company has been granted authority by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to issue $307,500 of capital stock to construct a railroad 20 miles long from Salina, Oklahoma, to Kansas, Oklahoma.

OPEN CONFERENCE, DEMOCRACY'S CRY

People Can Be Trusted With All That Goes on at Disarmament Sessions, Says Director of Economic Research

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Once one gets a clear conception of the progress made by democracy, he can accept no other philosophy today than that the Conference on disarmament shall be open to the people," Dr. William Trufant Foster, former president of Reed College and now director of the Francis D. Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The original purpose of secret diplomacy on the part of kings and other diplomats," continued Dr. Foster, "was not so much that they were afraid to have the people know what was on foot, as that they were afraid that through the people the other party or parties might learn the truth. Secrecy was enforced by the ancient rulers of nations in order to gain selfish advantage over rivals and over weaker neighbors. The question is—do nations today wish to excuse themselves on like grounds?

"One needs but little contact with the people themselves to realize that the demand on all sides is for open conference on every public question. It may be safely assumed that the peoples composing the nations involved would vote overwhelmingly for open sessions. Large groups of the people are rising to insist upon a frank avowing of all opinions and intentions on the part of the men which they have elected to represent them. There is no mistaking it—the era of secret diplomacy is passing.

"The reasons reported to have been given by Senator Lodge for the conducting of secret negotiations, that business of such tremendous importance must be behind closed doors, that nothing would get done in any other way, are reasons belonging to a passing age, bound up in tradition. Conferences which go so far in the open and then no farther allow but half the truth to reach the people, and that is more dangerous than the whole truth. When a certain amount of truth has been given out, it is at once all-important for the rest to follow.

"The idea that people today cannot be trusted when thoroughly informed is preposterous. Almost always when people are denied the full truth, their suspicions are worse than the facts. Most of the mistakes that people make are due to ignorance rather than to anything evil in their nature. It is fundamental that not only do our greatest hopes of progress lie in publicity but the progress of civilization in the past has been commensurate with the extent to which the people have been informed.

"Publicity is a constant incentive to truth and to right action. Anything that will not bear the light of publicity lacks the badge of truth. A wrong condition cannot be remedied by hiding it. The crying and obvious need in all international transactions as in other places is that nothing shall be hidden, that each conferee shall say, 'Here are the facts, here is my opinion and the reason for it.'

"I have faith to believe that in an open conference the truth will come out despite any wrong impressions that might be made or any false reportings by the press or other agencies. Public discussion is sooner or later bound to bring all to rights. I believe that full publicity upon all the affairs pertaining to trusts and business corporations would do more to set the industrial world to rights than all the legislation that can be invented. It is because I believe that people can be trusted to find a way out when thoroughly informed. It is the arena with nations.

"Whenever business rivals or political opponents put everything down on the table, they find that they are not such bad fellows after all. If the secret meetings of Labor could be thrown open to the capitalists and the conferences of Capital could be heard by the Labor men, they would have a higher regard for each other and conditions would be on a much higher plane generally. If the Japanese would realize the real economic causes for racial difficulties which obtain in California and Oregon and would sit down to discuss the problems openly as being economic, Japan's attitude would be much different.

"Of course it would not be proper for the United States to force the issue as to open sessions at the approaching Conference on disarmament; nevertheless, this country can throw the magnitude of its influence in the right direction."

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT CERTIFICATES SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further progress is being made in selling the railroad equipment trust certificates, one of the most encouraging features in the struggle for the readjustment of the railroads since their restoration to private control. The Director-General of Railroads announced yesterday that he had, with the consent of the President, confirmed additional sales of certificates of this class aggregating $30,298,500. This brings the total sales in about 10 days up to $63,482,600, all of which have been made through the War Finance Corporation.

These securities bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and are sold at par and accrued interest. The Director-General has now sold the entire amounts held by him of the equipment trust issues of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroads.

The first public offering of the equipment notes, which was made yesterday, was regarded by financiers as the best test of the investment market which it has been called upon to meet since the close of the war. The Treasury is especially gratified with the way these notes are being absorbed and the indication that they afford of the confidence of investors in the railroads. More than $200,000,000 worth remain to be sold, but it is believed that the prospects for placing them are very good, notwithstanding the skepticism of those who have been opposing the railroad refunding legislation.

NEW YORK REVENUE EXCEEDS ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—"The right thing is always the expedient thing to do, and it is easier to survive temporary defeat for principle than transitory success for place alone," said Gov. Nathan L. Miller at the opening of the Republican state convention here yesterday. The first task of the party is, he said, to restore order in state and nation. In a brief review of the work of the state administration for the past nine months, the Governor said that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30 were larger than the estimates and as all appropriations had not been spent there was a larger surplus on hand at the beginning of the new fiscal year than had been expected. That, he said, would tide over a lean period and put the State's business on a sound financial basis without seeking new revenues.

"Our people are suffering from stagnation of business and one of the potent causes of our distress is our burdensome, cumbersome and excessive taxation. It is unthinkable that at such a time those burdens should be increased. It is imperative that they be equalized and reduced," he said.

The Governor added that his administration had effected real economies and that there had been marked improvement in every department. Women delegates to the convention urged that women be granted equal representation with men throughout the party organization.

STRIKE HELD TO BE FOR ILLEGAL PURPOSE

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts — Judge E. T. Pierce of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in a final decree handed down in the case of the Springfield Foundry Company against the officers and members of the International Moulders Union of North America and Local Union 127, ruled that the purpose of a strike beginning January 14 against the individual contract system was "for an illegal purpose."

The decree perpetually restrains the union, its members, agents, servants or attorneys from carrying on any conspiracy against the company to achieve the closed shop; from conspiring to compel the plaintiff to abrogate his individual contract system of employment; from molesting the company's employees; from picketing; from interfering with the business of the plaintiff, or "by the payment of strike benefit or other emoluments to any person for the purpose of maintaining a conspiracy against the plaintiff."

William P. Cortharin, Secretary of the Employers Association of Hampden County, says it is the broadest decision ever issued and that it settles the legality of the individual contract which the American Federation of Labor is preparing to fight.

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EDUCATIONAL

MEXICO AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mexican Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved, in essential features, the law initiated by José Vasconcelos, rector of the National University, creating a secretariat of public instruction. This is in conformity with the first amendment to the federal Constitution, which was passed and promulgated last July. The Senate may be expected to pass the bill without essential changes.

The original bill named the secretariat the federal department of education, but the deputies amended the measure by striking out the word federal, thus leaving some doubt as to just what actually was created. Certainly the new portfolio will have charge of encouraging and directing education throughout the Republic, but the secretary of public instruction will be without authority over institutions not supported entirely by national taxes. The national Legislature, feeling that the measure did not provide adequately for the education of the Indians, has appended a provision creating a bureau under the secretariat, to be called the department of culture and education for indigenes. A perusal of the measure itself would satisfy the most skeptical that such an amendment was hardly necessary, for the whole educational law as written is an elaboration of a plan to place ample resources at the command of the secretariat for directing and controlling most of the intellectual activities of all the people, especially the proletariat. It is even provided that needy children shall not only be educated, but fed and clothed, at national expense for a period of years. Not only are schooling and food and clothing to be provided where necessary, but the new secretariat will establish and control places of amusement, concerts, movies, dramatic and literary activities, museums, art galleries, and a host of other public diversions usually considered as separate and distinct from formal education.

Extent of New Plan

Trade schools, business schools, manual arts schools, and agricultural schools will all have their place in the scheme, as will the establishment of new regional universities at Guadalajara Mérida, and perhaps elsewhere. It is expressly stated that the national organization will not in any way limit or control the schools which are already functioning, and it is intended that a large measure of local interest and even power will develop as the populace becomes interested in the national schools and assumes possible control of them through local boards somewhat similar to boards of trustees.

While Americans may doubt the wisdom of such a plan for themselves, they will doubtless regard it as a highly satisfactory move for Mexico to establish this federal secretariat of education. In that country nothing moves so well as a centralized governmental activity. Under Diaz, there was a secretariat, but it functioned only in the federal district and territories. The states were left to their own educational devices, while the secretariat, as operated by Baranda and Sierra, was more concerned with higher education, education of the upper classes, than of the lower classes, primary education. There were thousands of primary schools, but the results obtained were not satisfactory to the best men of the country. Under the Carranza régime education was left to the states and municipalities, in the revolutionary enthusiasm for the "municipio libre"—the free city—with the result that the schools that had been established went to pieces under the stress of the revolution in large parts of the Republic.

Wherein Local Councils Fall Short

The functioning of the town councils has not been what it should have been, even in the large cities. This has often been particularly true of Mexico City, where the council frequently falls into political troubles and is unable to keep the schools open. In general, the schools have suffered from lack of initiative on the part of the local authorities, from lack of adequate personnel, and from lack of appreciation on the part of parents and children. The exigencies of life have perhaps been as largely responsible for this as has any inherent indisposition toward education. Sometimes ignorant governors, as in Puebla at present, have been causes of disorganization.

The bill prepared for creation of the secretariat by Señor Vasconcelos makes way for improvement in these respects by providing that the federal government shall feed, clothe, and educate the needy children under 14 years of age. This responsibility is to be assumed gradually. Such children are to receive industrial education. There will be abuse of this provision, and it will require great administrative perspicacity, but it ought to be feasible.

The proposal for regional industrial schools, adapted to varied regional activities, is recognized as sound and practical. By this means local industries and diversified resources will be made vehicles of education. Use of Spanish in all schools will assist to develop national unity. The establishment of free public libraries throughout the Republic is obviously wise. Some saving of money will be effected if they are made school libraries with loaning privileges and reading-room facilities for the public; this would tend to interest more people in the joint institution.

As to the general organization of the secretariat, an objection has been made that it includes too many activities, and that the load will make the system difficult to operate. It may arouse antagonism from local amusement houses and other interests. Care of theaters, moving pictures, and music might well be left until, local initiative takes them up as school activities. The use of the school buildings for these features of public education will, however, create added interest in them.

Educators feel that something would be gained by defining more clearly what parts of the funds necessary are to be derived from the federal, and what part from the local treasuries. It might be provided that the federal government should provide sums in specified amounts after local entities have guaranteed specified minimum sums. This would stimulate local initiative, whereas the bill as drawn only views it with favor and hopes for it.

Plans for Meeting Minor Problems

There seem to be minor difficulties with regard to the formation of the proposed district and state councils of education; it is suggested that better effect might be produced by annual inspection and examination, as is done in Chile, than from the annual meeting provided for. The latter gives opportunity for divided counsels, and is unwieldy.

The long tenure provisions of the bill do all that is humanly possible to remove the intellectual activities of the nation from the realm of politics, say the educators. This is the one great excuse for the excessive centralization of the measure.

It should be urged that foreign industrial and agricultural specialists should be used in Mexico for a few years, especially in the normal schools, declare certain authorities. The Mexicans have not taken kindly to foreign teachers, though there have been recent overtures made with the idea of engaging a limited number of American educators, especially agriculturists. This plan should be enthusiastically supported, and some French and English teachers should be engaged, say leading authorities, who also point out that the United States should make plans to receive more Mexican teachers and young students into its schools, on tuitions or scholarships, feeling that this measure will, in the long run, prove the most efficacious.

EDUCATION NOTES

Training in reading as conducted in the great majority of schools is one-sided, said Miss Margaret Skinner of the high school in Janesville, Wisconsin, at a recent educational meeting. The public school gives nearly all of its attention to reading for profit and a very negligible amount to reading for pleasure, the joy of a leisure hour, she continued. Miss Skinner then pointed out that whereas studying, reading for profit, is the great concern of the entire school schedule, a very small per cent of the average adult's time in after-school days will be given to this kind of reading, but that the reading for pure joy, to which the great majority of schools give little thought, will be the kind to which the average adult will devote practically all of his reading time. It should, therefore, be the business of the teacher to introduce the adults of tomorrow to good magazines and newspapers and to the work of the best of modern writers, and to insist that the pupils read regularly and progressively. The high school, declared Miss Skinner, must adapt itself to this practical problem.

The faculty of Harvard University have granted the request, coming from the Student Council itself, to put into effect this year a system by which students' scholastic marks will be made public. Hereafter the undergraduates will be divided periodically into six classes, according to the marks obtained in the various subjects. A seventh class, the flat failures will not appear on the lists. It is the desire of the Student Council to raise the general standard of scholarship by this means. High-ranking students have always had their names published, but the new plan calls for the names of the students of middle and low rank as well. According to Dean Greenough, the adoption of the new system will be of further value to the university and to education in general in that in the future the proportion of men in the various classes of scholarship will make it possible to compare one year with another and perhaps indicate whether the standards are rising or falling and where the corrective measures should be applied.

The work of the farm school of the University of California will be greatly strengthened this year by the addition of more highly-specialized courses, permitting a choice of animal husbandry, dairy manufactures, poultry husbandry and horticulture. From one-third to one-half of each student's time will be given over to one of these branches, and the remainder occupied either with an allied subject or with practical work in forging and carpentry. Opportunity also will be offered at the farm school for the election of such subjects as botany, chemistry, English and economics. "Under these plans," said Dean Hunt, "a student will have at the end of one year's time an excellent understanding of the one particular line of work in which he is especially interested. It is felt that this new departure in farm school work will appeal especially to the young man who wishes to go back on the land as soon as possible, and for this reason—to help us repopulate our farms with competent young men—these specialized courses have been installed."

"To promote the scientific study of education in cooperation with the several departments of the college and with other institutions interested in investigation and research," a rather extensive enterprise has been undertaken at Teachers College, Columbia University. Experts will be assigned to specific parts of the study. The goals for 1921-22 are: to ascertain the real value of algebra in the high school and college curricula; to survey the various methods of financing public education, and to investigate the means of improving vocational guidance for children leaving school between the ages of 14 and 18, under a subsidy made by the Commonwealth Fund. An experiment is also to be carried on in an effort to discover methods of bettering rural school conditions.

Three colored women received doctor of philosophy degrees this past year, one of them cum laude. The institutions which granted the degrees were Radcliffe College, University of Pennsylvania, and Chicago University. All three women were graduated from Dunbar High School, Washington, District of Columbia.

The University of Minnesota has received from the Commonwealth Fund of New York a grant of $10,000 to be expended by Leonard V. Koos, professor of secondary education, in making a study of the junior college movement throughout the country.

A TEACHER FOR MIGRATORY PUPILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A teacher whose duty it is to move from place to place, wherever her services are most needed in the teaching of the children of migratory laborers, is Miss Margaret Shea, whose appointment is announced by Will C. Woodward, superintendent of public instruction here. Miss Shea's appointment, and in fact, the creation of this somewhat difficult position, is the first step in an effort by California to adjust the public school system of the State to meet the conditions of education required by about 6000 children of parents whose work in the rural districts of the State necessitates their moving from place to place to follow the rotation of the crops in their harvesting. These children either do not attend school at all, or are seasonal attendants at some one or more schools for comparatively certain brief periods of each year. Not only is the education of these children under the existing system fragmentary, but the children are retarded, being forced to repeat each grade several times, and the classes into which they are put are disorganized each time by the influx of migratory pupils.

This new plan of a migratory teacher to accommodate these moving pupils was made possible by the last state Legislature, which enacted a bill appropriating $5000 yearly for two years for the experiment. The fund is to be administered by the state superintendent of education in the organization and maintenance of special classes of elementary grades for the education of these children. For three years prior to this action of the Legislature public-spirited citizens of San Francisco had been trying to work out a solution of the problem, and the bill was supported in the Legislature by every one of the civic, educational, social and business organizations of the city, as well as a large number of those of the State.

According to the tentative plan of the school department, as announced by Mr. Wood, Miss Shea will be stationed in the locality where are employed the largest number of families engaged in any one available area in fruit-picking, grain-harvesting or other seasonable labor. As these people move to fresh fields of work, the migratory teacher will move with them, maintaining her school. As she moves about, her work will be supervised directly by the superintendent of education, and her itinerary will be determined by the movements of the largest group of workers. If the plan proves a success, and the children show a gain in organized study, other migratory teachers will be appointed to join other groups in various agricultural sections of the State next year, until these moving populations, estimated to comprise more than 12,000 families, have been accommodated with educational facilities at least as far as the sixth or seventh grades.

Books and equipment are to be furnished free of charge from the state Department of Education at San Francisco, and a building will be rented for the school at each stopping place of the migrant group to which the teacher is attached.

FURTHER TEACHER TRAINING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ontario—President Harry Charlesworth of the Canadian Teachers Federation in addressing the Imperial Conference of Teachers on the "Further Training of Teachers Already Certified" claimed that the deficiency in quality and training of teachers arose from the following causes:

(1) Insufficient academic requirements for low-grade certificates. (2) Excess of teachers with low-grade certificates. (3) Too short period of normal school training. (4) Immature age of many teachers. (5) Best grade of high school pupils not attracted. (6) Short professional life of majority of teachers owing to a low remuneration.

Mr. Charlesworth suggested that there should be special rural training departments in normal schools; supervising instructors over groups of rural schools, and salaries of rural teachers should be made equal to those of city teachers.

THE ALL-UNIVERSITY FRESHMAN YEAR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When, about the year 1893, it became necessary for the City of Boston to seek an additional water supply, the Legislature created the Metropolitan Water Board and committed to its care the problem of supplying Boston and its suburbs with water. Lake Winnepesaukee, the Merrimac River and other sources were considered but the choice fell upon the Nashua River, a quiet stream wending its way through the peaceful up-state villages.

An assistant accompanied the board and its chief engineers in its reconnaissance and one delightful April morning stood upon the heights near Clinton, overlooking the valley of the Nashua. Through the budding spring he could see the sunlight flashing upon the waters as they came through the patches of forest. There were visible several communities with their spires penetrating the great elms under whose broad expanse generations of men and women had lived and worked. Broad meadows and cultivated farm lands from which the people had gotten their sustenance added to the panorama of a contented countryside.

These men on the heights were contemplating in their mind another picture, later to be realized, which meant the uprooting of the Nashua Valley people from their homes, the felling of the great trees, the removal of the houses of worship and other community institutions. In this picture there was a great dam at Clinton holding back the flowing stream, impounding its flood waters and submerging the far-reaching landscape for miles above. But this destruction of the past was to be for the benefit of the future. People had come to congregate in great cities and must have water to drink and for cleanliness. The picture went further in their mind; constructed in their imagination were the conduits which led the water to the city, the complicated system of distribution with its pipes and valves, pumping stations and lesser reservoirs which should take the water to the homes where it was to be used.

Mass of Students Likened to River

As one contemplates a university, one sees a rushing river of life flowing unimpeded through the channels provided, a beautiful scene of youthful human energy, but as in the case of the river, not being guided and controlled in a manner calculated to secure the maximum of benefit from the process.

The All-University Freshman Year may be likened to a dam, holding back the rush of students until they each may better grasp their new environment, until a selective action has had time to operate, an action based upon their own capacities and potential abilities and upon their appreciation of the university as a great holding and distribution system, preparing them through knowledge of the past and the present to expend most wisely their energies for the good of the millions whom they will serve when they undertake their life's work.

We live in a democracy, but few of our millions of school children can secure for themselves the advantages of a university education so bountifully supplied by a wise public and many individual benefactors. Those who do have these advantages owe an obligation of service to society; they need to acquire the social viewpoint, which in order to be dominant must guide their efforts in self-development.

The Plan at Work

The All-University Freshman year in one great American university furnishes to all entrants a nearly uniform curriculum of English, history, and natural science, a foundation for all later work; it divides the students into small groups, each led by a sympathetic instructor; it places emphasis upon good teaching concentrated in the earlier years when the student is most impressionable. The group leader, selected from the faculty, learns to know his charges, their interests, ambitions and even their hobbies, he leads them independently of their class work and acquaints them with or points the way to a better knowledge of the world's work in many different fields, leaving as little as possible to the passing fascination of a whim which may take them toward a goal which for them cannot be reached. One cannot build a great bridge of copper, nor a 100-mile electric transmission line of steel, nor can either be constructed of that dull but useful metal, lead. Each student has his natural forte and it should be recognized in the university procedure.

So the All-University Freshman Year concentrates the most intelligent teaching, exercises a selective function among students, inspires them with the ideal of responsibility, and encourages scholarship. It forms a nucleus of life in the institution which radiates energy to all its activities, giving a coherence to its various parts and which binds the whole to the work for human welfare. The plan requires a readjustment, and many persons in an institution where such a plan is adopted will be inconvenienced and may believe as some of the Massachusetts farmers did who had to move from the reservoir site, that it means nothing but destruction. In reality it is a constructive enterprise.

FACT AND THEORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois — "Nothing is more needed today than a closer cooperation with the theorists in the professors' chairs and the principals who are charged with the practical side of education. The gap between the theory and practice must be filled," declares J. J. Zmrhal, principal of the Heral School. "Educational work everywhere is suffering from too much opinion and too little fact," he continues. "School curricula and other school procedure is based on opinion rather than on actual knowledge of what is best. It matters not that it is the opinion of a 'committee of ten' selected from the best men and women in the country.

"No one can influence the community as much as the principal. If his school is good, if the school spirit is such as to win the confidence and admiration of the people, his word will go far in all matters pertaining to education. This has been done, is being done and therefore can be done. The opportunities presenting themselves to the principal have hardly been touched.

"But if the principal is to do all these things, he must be allowed (1) freedom from too much interference of the higher authorities; (2) freedom from clerical work; (3) freedom from classroom work and (4) freedom from politics, school as well as municipal and state."

EDUCATION IN GREECE

Elementary Education

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Previous articles on Greek education appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on September 9 and 16, 1921.

Greece, desiring to spread education among all her citizens, enacted a clause in the national Constitution whereby primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes in every commune or demos. The attendance is from 7 to 12 years but, in accordance with the declaration made by the legislative Assembly on the strength of the sixteenth article of the Constitution, this attendance can be extended. The communes and demoi contribute a proportionate and fixed part toward the expenses of the primary education, which the state undertakes.

But though the elementary school at present is required to have a duration of six years with the six appropriate forms, one for each year, the majority in old Greece still keeps the ancient type of four years, and both these types are divided into schools with one class or teacher, with two classes or teachers, with three classes or teachers, and with more than three classes or teachers.

Coeducation for boys and girls is confined to the schools of small villages. The method of teaching in these schools is up-to-date in every way, and the existing curriculum embraces: religious instruction, modern Greek (reading, writing, grammar, composition), mathematics, arithmetic and geometry, physics, history, geography, drawing, vocal music, gymnastics and Swedish drill, and needlework for girls.

Teacher Training

The training of the elementary school-teachers is obtained at special schools, of which those destined for the training of male teachers are kept up by the government, and those for women teachers are managed by the society of the friends of education under the supervision of the government, which supplies a grant.

The course of training of the teachers lasts three years, and the candidate, in order to be admitted into such a school, must show a certificate proving that he has passed through the second class of the gymnasium with four years' training, and a certificate stating that he was successful in the entrance examination.

The curriculum of the training schools includes the following subjects: religion, theory and practice of pedagogy, ancient and modern Greek, French, mathematics, history, geography, physics, agriculture, political economy and citizenship, European and ecclesiastical music, violin, handwork (wood-carving, modeling, etc.), drawing, gymnastics and drill, together with needle and domestic work for girls. To these training schools an elementary school for the practice of teaching is joined. The whole staff has to be qualified for its appointment and the nature of this qualification is determined by legislation relating to the normal schools. Besides the teachers trained in these schools there is likewise a class of teachers known as grammarodidas caloi (very elementary teachers). These received their instruction in special schools where they took a course of one year's duration, and after they had completed their studies in a Hellenic school. These teachers are appointed in very small and isolated villages, and by granting them facilities to extend their education, the government seeks to abolish such teachers and retain only those trained in normal schools.

Inducements to Teach

With a view to increase the number of teachers with an all-round and pedagogic training, the government gave to the students who had finished a gymnasium course the right to enter a normal school of one year's duration to complete their professional education. Many male teachers have gone through this course of training, and their supplementary education was completed by subjects relating to their profession. Since the aggrandizement of Greece (1912-13), other teachers with different training were recognized as having worked in the territories annexed.

Amongst the teachers are also women especially devoted to infant schools, which are private institution. The training of these women is also of a special nature, and is carried out in efficient schools, recognized by the government and subsidized by it. In addition to these institutions of a private character, there are also some privately conducted establishments, but the latter have to conform to certain regulations of the Education Ministry. A clause of the Constitution recognises these private educational undertakings, subject to their being conducted according to the Constitution and the laws of the State.

The educational movement in Greece is democratic in character, and has made immense progress in recent years. The statistics give a good idea of the great increase among the pupils, though it is otherwise with the teachers, whose number, on account of the constant warfare, has not increased to any considerable extent. Owing to this a great want of teaching power has begun to be felt.

The government has attempted to correct this by increasing salaries and by holding out further attractive prospects, among which is the opportunity of an inspectorship or traveling studentship abroad. In the elementary schools the scholastic year is divided into two semesters, and the long holidays are arranged in every district by the committee of supervision connected with it.

FOR A MORE UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A good school superintendent will surely profit by the substitution, for the present loosely organized and inconsistent mass of opinion concerning the duties appertaining to the superintendent's office, of an exact legal definition of the character and the limits of this authority—thus reads the preliminary report of a committee of the National Education Association, working to secure a better uniformity of school administration in the United States.

Other points in the report are brought out as follows:

The contention that education is a state matter, although sustained by numerous decisions, is in practice often questioned, so that almost continual controversy arises as to the exact relationship between school authorities and other municipal authorities. This difficulty is apt to become more serious as the amount of money necessarily demanded for educational purposes increases.

Without vitiating in any way the fundamentally true conception that education is a state and not a local matter and, as such, must inevitably, in the last analysis, depend upon the consent of the people as expressed either through the constitution or through its legislature, it is desirable that a more clearly stated theory be formulated which will, on the one hand, recognize the value of local initiative and local responsibility and, on the other hand, recognize the necessity for definitely expressed power on the part of the State to establish educational standards below which no school system can be expected to fall.

It is obvious that in the development of a plan for securing the best educational results for the state no plan can be tolerated which will not definitely place the responsibility for school efficiency upon the superintendent and the board of education. Part of the problem which presents itself to the committee, then, has to do with the specific division of these powers between these two outstanding centers of responsibility.

A survey of school legislation under which the schools of the country are now operating shows that certain phases of responsibility have been vested sometimes directly with the electorate, in some cases with the civic authorities, and most frequently with the city board of education. Occasionally the responsibility has been placed upon the city superintendent independent of the city board of education, in other cases with the county authority, and, as to many specific things, the state educational organization has been given ultimate authority. The tendency on the part of legislatures is to eliminate just as far as possible municipal civil authority from any control over school affairs. This tendency is wholly desirable, and it is to be hoped that eventually this separation of municipal from educational authority can be made complete.

The authority of the State should be enlisted in the securing of these minimum standards, while the fullest opportunity for the development of types of schools suitable to the particular communities should be given to the superintendent and the Board of Education. It is fundamentally wise for the State by statutory enactment to specify by law the minimum requirements necessary for filling the office of superintendent, and these qualifications in the interest of efficiency should be raised substantially so that our school systems may be assured of highly trained, competent executives. Legislatures should be urged to enact legislation, specifying definitely powers and duties which shall be assumed by the city superintendent. No more certain method of increasing the dignity and efficiency of the office of city superintendent can be adopted.

Further recommendations as to the superintendent having fullest freedom and authority in the nomination and assignment of educational employees, in the preparation of the budget, approval of building plans, determination of curriculum and formulation of policies, are brought out in the report. It is the hope of the committee that it may be able to present in another year a complete statement as to the actual conditions obtaining in the office of the city superintendent in the United States, together with more definitely formulated recommendations as to the specific forms of legislation which it believes, if enacted, would tend to secure a uniformity of school administration.

AN INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—It is not unnatural that an international high school should be brought to pass in Denmark, a country which has bestowed so much thought upon its high schools. The scheme has been under consideration for some two or three years, perhaps even longer, but it was not an easily solved problem, and had it not been for the enthusiasm of some of the men to whom the project first occurred it might never have got beyond the boundary of wished-for ideals.

However, it is now an established fact. A charming property, Sopkienlyst, near Elsinore, has been purchased for the purpose and the first batch of students has arrived. They number 17 and hail from Denmark, England, Holland, Germany and Austria.

There is a school council which includes several members of the Danish Parliament, and a board that cooperates with committees in other countries. These committees are responsible for the pupils who may attend the high school from their respective countries, and they are working also for the foundation of scholarships. In England, where the plan was first brought forward, an annual sum of 2000 kroner has been subscribed for three years for scholarships, and in Germany the committee undertakes to find 5000 marks for every German student attending the high school. It will be seen that the start is on modest lines, but this is believed to be quite in accordance with the views and the wishes of the promoters. Two Labor leaders, Arthur Henderson for England, and Eduard Bernstein for Germany, are president of the committees in their respective countries.

Special Undertakings

One of the special features of the first international high school is the manner in which the students carry out all the work in the large garden of seven acres, and the 60 acres of land, more or less, which the school has secured. Although nearly all the pupils hail from towns and are either students or artisans, they have quickly mastered the practical work, and carry it out in an enthusiastic manner. The genial manner of the students to one another is also noticeable. Of course, they see a great deal of each other, but in spite of the different nationalities a spontaneous fellow feeling has sprung up between them—harbinger perhaps of a new era. The daily intercourse between the students is also instrumental in widening their knowledge of the respective languages, another point of no small importance. On the other hand, this multiplicity of mother-tongues necessitates a larger number of masters and a division of the students into smaller groups, who hear lectures separately. It has also been deemed expedient to divide the year into definite periods, apportioning certain subjects to each period. For instance, from April to September special attention is given to languages.

Out of consideration to the work in field and garden, which requires much of the students' time during spring and summer, teaching at those seasons is reduced to a couple of hours a day, from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. There are then only two or three lectures during the week and these are given in the evening; they deal with social, historical and ethical-religious subjects. There are three hours a week given to natural science and the theory of garden cultivation and agriculture in relation to the manual work on which the students are employed, the rest of the hours of study being reserved for modern languages.

Change in Program in Fall

From September 15, a complete change is to be made. Manual work is to be reduced to two or three hours per day and teaching increased to four to five hours, the teaching of languages being continued as before, and literary studies and literary history becoming the main portion of the studies. The rest of the time is devoted to natural science, social teaching, history and geography. The students continue to be divided into classes according to their nationality and each class is taught separately, though with a view to their learning not only matters referring to their own country's past and present conditions but also to those of other lands. The geography, the history, the social conditions and literature of the large civilized countries are to be dealt with in the Danish, the English and the German class alike, and these subjects must necessarily widen the horizon of the students. They will learn to understand that many social problems are universal and not in any way peculiar to one's own country. They will come to see also that the history of one community overlaps that of others, while the close personal intercourse between fellow students cannot but enhance their interest in their own and other lands.

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THE HOME FORUM

To Watch the Wind at Play

How good it is to watch the wind at play,
High in the heavens and the fields of space!
Now as a runner, eager for the race,
It speeds exultant down the sunlit way;
Or, like a shepherd, seeks the clouds that stray,
The fleecy flocks of clouds that know its face,
And Oh, with what idyllic charm and grace
They sport and frolic, questioning its sway! . . .

—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

A Letter of Copley's

[To his mother]

Parma, June the 25, 1775

While I was in Rome I saw the English papers twice a week, but in this place I have not the least opportunity of hearing but by letters from my friends which I am very ancious to receive. I have began my copy of the very fine Corregio, for which I have a commission from an English Nobleman. I have half Dead Colour'd my copy, though I have been here only one week. I hope to be able with great diligence to finish it in about two months, when I shall hasten to England by the way of Flanders. You can have no idea how easy it is to travil in this Country, and none of those dangers or difficultys attend it which are immagined by People that have no been in Europe. it is only passing from one Town to another, as from Boston to Roxbury, and the whole way houses, and People ready to do what ever you may want. . . .

I think I shall be able to pay the expences of my Tour by what I shall have done in this Country, or near it; although it has not been in my power to do a couple of Pictures that [were] bespoke. One was a Madonna and Child by Guido in Rome. this there was no possability of geting leave to Copy. the other the Madonna at Florance by Raphael, the same that used to hang over my Chimney. . . . I have seen a letter from Rome by which mention is made of a Skirmish having been at Lexington, . . . this is the evil I greatly dreaded while I was in America. sure I am the breach cannot now be healled, and that country will be torn in pieces first by the quarrel with Great Briton till it is a distinct Government, and than with Civil discord till time has settled it into some permanant form of Government. What that will be no Man Can tell. Weither it will be a free or Dispotick is beyand the reach of human wisdom to deside. . .

John Singleton Copley.

—Letters and papers of John Singleton Copley and Henry Pelham.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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Christ and Adam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the study of the Bible much confusion has arisen from taking the terms "Christ" and "Adam" as meaning two specific material people instead of, according to them a fuller and wider meaning. Paul stated to the Corinthians, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive," and the usual theological meaning taken from this passage is that as descendants of Adam all die, but that this penalty can be annulled through the personal sacrifice of Christ, if not at present, at least later on. This, of course, merely gets over one difficulty to precipitate a greater. It does nothing to help mortal man to destroy death, but implies that God cursed one man and then in a roundabout way escaped from the effects of His own curse, a theory which is utterly incompatible with an almighty God, infinite Principle, who changeth not. Christian Science has cleared away this difficulty, as it has cleared away many other difficulties, by emphasizing the difference between the man Jesus and his spiritual selfhood, the Christ, the spirit of Truth, or manifestation of Mind. This distinction is rapidly being accepted by modern thinkers.

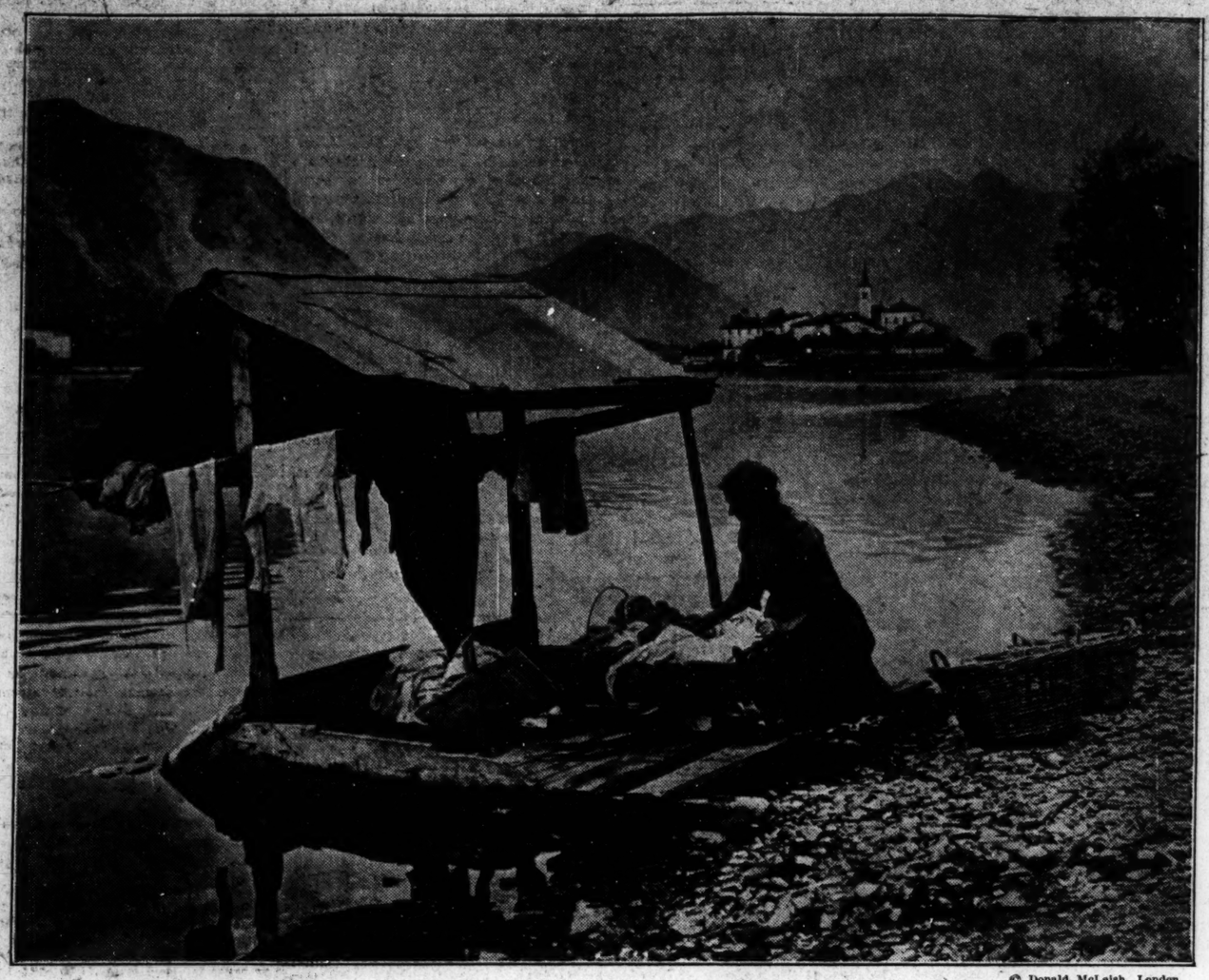
In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read on pages 529 and 530, "Adam, the synonym for error, stands for a belief of material mind. He begins his reign over man somewhat mildly, but he increases in falsehood and his days become shorter. In this development, the immortal, spiritual law of Truth is made manifest as forever opposed to mortal, material sense." This paragraph explains exactly what Paul meant when he said, "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." The Christ, or Truth, is forever the destroyer of the belief of Adam or of material mind. God, divine Principle, never changed, nor could He ever change. The man Jesus perceived scientifically this changeless truth and brought it to the level of human understanding more fully than it had ever been brought before.

When Christ Jesus said "Before Abraham was, I am," he certainly did not mean that the human Jesus, he who was born of Mary and had been a carpenter in Nazareth, had lived before Abraham. What he did mean was that Christ, or Truth, had always been the same whether it had been perceived by Abraham or by anyone else, and had always been the Saviour of the world from sin, sickness, and death, which are classified in Christian Science as the Adam-dream. Referring to this eternal truth, Jesus said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The Jews, thinking only of the material or personal Abraham, and totally blind to Abraham's vision of the Christ, declared that they had never been in bondage to any man, so how could they be made free? Jesus, thinking in terms of mental or spiritual, not personal, freedom, then drew much the same distinction between "the servant of sin" and the "Son" who "abideth ever," as Paul drew between Adam and Christ. What could the truth make free from except from a mistake or error? This error is the Adam-dream, the belief that a personal Adam had been created as the first "son of God" and had fallen away and ended as a sinner. What words could have explained the impossibility of such a belief better than the words used by Jesus, "the Son abideth ever"?

We gain further understanding when we remember that Jesus defined eternal life, or that which abideth forever, thus, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." Thus the Christ, "the Son," who "abideth ever" is something to be known. To know God, the infinite source of true being, and man made in "the image of God," is to have the Mind which was also in Christ Jesus." To know this truth is eternal life, for such knowledge frees from sin and death. Jesus demonstrated this to be a fact by showing that the belief in material mind and material law was unable to destroy the life of man when man was sustained by this understanding of Truth. The Christ then is Truth, which has to be understood, therefore the lack of this understanding is the counterfeit of the Christ, namely, the belief in a material mind with its mortal, material expression named Adam.

In Science and Health (p. 323), we read, "We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated." The question then is, what happens in the way of demonstration when the truth is seemingly not understood? As we have already seen, this so-called human period of development is an unreality classified in Science as the period of the Adam-dream or belief in material sense. If he to whom it appears real, scientifically destroys its claim to reality, then the individual discovers that, as quoted before from Science and Health, "the immortal, spiritual law of Truth is made manifest as forever opposed to mortal, material sense." When, however, the development is not controlled by Science but through agreement with the Adam-belief, then the spiritual law of Truth may be accepted as at one with mortal, material sense. This false belief demonstrates itself to itself "as in Adam," and its material senses make God responsible for a material creation containing sin, sickness, and death as the verities of being.

Thus Christian Science shows that there are not two "men," or even two types of thought, but only the true man, or Christ, which constitutes the reality of every individual. Adam only stands for error, a mistaken sense that there is power and reality apart from God, divine Mind. The individual supporting this false sense has only his own false beliefs. These in turn he believes to be the creation of God, and thus he continues to delude himself in his own false belief.



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On the shores of Lake Maggiore, Italy

Among the Italian Lakes

"To which of the Italian lakes should the palm of beauty be accorded?" questions J. A. Symonds in his book, "Sketches in Italy." "This question may not unfrequently have moved the idle minds of many travellers, wandering through that loveliest region from Orta to Garda—from little Orta, with her gem-like island, rosy granite crags, and chestnut-covered swards above the Colma, to Garda, bluest of all waters, surveyed in majestic length from Desenzano or poetic Sirmione, a silvery sleeping haze of hill and cloud and heaven and clear waves bathed in modulated azure. And between these extreme points what varied loveliness lie in broad Maggiore, winding Como, Varese with the laughing face upturned to heaven, Lugano overshadowed by the crested crags of Monte Generoso, and Iseo far withdrawn from the rocky Alps! He who loved immense space, cloud shadows slowly sailing over purple slopes, island gardens, distant glimpses of snow-capped mountains, breadth, air, immensity and flooding sunlight, will choose Maggiore."

Edward Bok and Longfellow

When Edward Bok stood before the home of Longfellow, he realized that he was to see the man around whose head the boy's youthful reading had cast a sort of halo. And when he saw the head itself he had a feeling that he could see the halo. No kindlier pair of eyes ever looked at a boy, as, with a smile, "the white Mr. Longfellow," as Mr. Howells had called him, held out his hand.

"I am very glad to see you, my boy," were his first words, and with them he won the boy. Edward smiled back at the poet, and immediately the two were friends.

"I have been taking a walk this beautiful morning," he said next, "and am a little late getting at my mail. Suppose you come in and sit at my desk with me, and we will see what the postman has brought. He brings me so many good things, you know."

"Now, here is a little girl," he said, as he sat down at the desk with the boy beside him, "who wants my autograph and a 'sentiment.' What sentiment, I wonder, shall I send her?"

"Why not send her 'Let us, then, be up and doing'?" suggested the boy. "That's what I should like if I were she."

"Should you, indeed?" said Longfellow. "That is a good suggestion. Now, suppose you recite it off to me, so that I shall not have to look it up in my books, and I will write as you recite. But slowly; you know I . . . write slowly."

Edward thought it strange that Longfellow himself should not know his own great words without looking them up. But he recited the four lines, so familiar to every schoolboy, and when the poet had finished writing them, he said:

"Good! I see you have a memory. Now, suppose I copy these lines once more for the little girl, and give you this copy? Then you can say, you know, that you dictated my own poetry to me."

Of course Edward was delighted, and Longfellow gave him the sheet . . .

Then, as the fine head bent down to copy the lines once more, Edward ventured to say to him:

"I should think it would keep you busy if you did this for every one who asked you."

"Well," said the poet, "you see, I am not so busy a man as I was some years ago, and I shouldn't like to disappoint a little girl; should you?"

As he took up his letters again, he discovered five more requests for his autograph. At each one he reached into a drawer in his desk, took a card, and wrote his name on it.

"There are a good many of these every day," said Longfellow, "but I always like to do this little favor. It is so little to do, to write your name on a card; and if I didn't do it some boy or girl might be looking, day by day, for the postman and be disappointed. I only wish I could write my name better for them. You see how I break my letters? That's because I never took pains with my writing when I was a boy. I don't think I should get a high mark for penmanship if I were at school, do you?"

"I see you get letters from Europe," said the boy, as Longfellow opened an envelope with a foreign stamp on it.

"Yes, from all over the world," said the poet. Then, looking at the boy quickly, he said: "Do you collect postage-stamps?"

Edward said he did.

"Well, I have some right here, then," and going to a drawer in a desk he took out a bundle of letters, and cut out the postage-stamps and gave them to the boy.

"There's one from the Netherlands. There's where I was born," Edward ventured to say.

"In the Netherlands? Then you are a real Dutchman. Well! Well!" he said, laying down his pen. "Can you read Dutch?"

The boy said he could.

"Then," said the poet, "you are just the boy I am looking for." And going to a bookcase behind him he brought out a book, and handing it to the boy, he said, his eyes laughing: "Can you read that?"

It was an edition of Longfellow's poems in Dutch.

"Yes, indeed," said Edward. "These are your poems in Dutch."

"That's right," he said. "Now, this is delightful. I am so glad you came. I received this book last week, and although I have been in the Netherlands, I cannot speak or read Dutch. I wonder whether you would read a poem to me and let me hear how it sounds."

So Edward took "The Old Clock on the Stairs," and read it to him.

The Poet's face beamed with delight. "That's beautiful," he said, and then quickly added: "I mean the language, not the poem."

"Now," he went on, "I'll tell you what we'll do: we'll strike a bargain. We Yankees are great for bargains, you know. If you will read me 'The Village Blacksmith' you can sit in that chair there made out of the wood of the old spreading chestnut-tree, and I'll take you out and show you where the old shop stood. Is that a bargain?"

Edward assured him it was. He sat in the chair of wood and leather and read to the poet several of his own poems in a language in which, when he wrote them, he never dreamed they would ever be printed. He was very quiet. Finally he said: "It seems odd, so very odd, to hear something you know so well sound so strange."

"It's a great compliment, though, isn't it, sir?" asked the boy.

"Ye-es," said the poet slowly. "Yes, yes," he added quickly. "It is, my boy, a very great compliment."

"Ah," he said, rousing himself, as a maid appeared, "that means luncheon, or rather," he added, "it means dinner, for we have dinner in the old New England fashion, in the middle of the day. I am all alone today, and you must keep me company; will you? Then afterward we'll go and take a walk, and I'll show you Cambridge. It is such a beautiful old town, even more beautiful, I sometimes think, when the leaves are off the trees.

"Come," he said, "I'll take you upstairs, and you can wash your hands in the room where George Washington slept. And comb your hair, too, if you want to," he added; "only it isn't the same comb that he used."

To the boyish mind it was an historic breaking of bread, that midday meal with Longfellow.—"The Americanization of Edward Bok, An Autobiography."

Ere They Take Their Arduous Voyage

When Autumn scatters his departing gleams,
Warned of approaching Winter, gathered, play
The swallow-people; and, tossed wide around,
O'er the calm sky, in convolution swift,
The feathered eddy floats: rejoicing once,
Ere to their wintry slumbers they retire;
In clusters clung, beneath the mouldering bank,
And where, unpierced by frost, the cavern sweats.
Or rather into warmer climes conveyed,
With other kindred birds of season, there
They twitter cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite them welcome back; for, thronging, now
Innumerous wings are in commotion all.
Where the Rhine loses his majestic force
In Belgian plains, won from the raging deep
By diligence amazing, and the strong
Unconquerable hand of liberty,
The stork-assembly meets; for many a day,
Consulting deep and various, ere they take
Their arduous voyage through the liquid sky:
And now, their route designed, their leaders chose,
Their tribes adjusted, cleaned their vigorous wings,
And many a circle, many a short essay,
Wheeled round and round, in congregation full
The figured flight ascends; and, riding high
The aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

—James Thomson.

The Greatest Prodigality

If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be the greatest prodigality.—Franklin.

Petrarch's House at Arquà

"I have never seen lovelier country than about Arquà," confesses Vernon Lee in "The Tower of Mirrors," "and, what is more, of that particular southern loveliness which, even in Italy—perhaps most in Italy—has for me the fascination of something rare and precious—I would say classic, Odyssean, Hesperidean; and all on the brink of this damp, green plain, seaswamp reclaimed, and river alluvium, of Venetia; indeed, in the midst of it, for the Euganean Hills seem to have bubbled out of it, leaving their valleys flat. Those little volcanic hills hold Arquà close on all sides, save to the south, where the damp delta of the Po is, so to speak, warded off by the last of the Euganean, a perfect cone, distant and silvery in the autumn sunshine; the whole of this unlikely bit of Mediterranean country hidden, tucked away, isolated from the northern lands all round. The slopes round Petrarch's village are spaliered with luxuriant yellowing vines, and tufted with cypress; the jujube tree grows in the vineyards, and the scarlet pomegranate, and there are plentiful olives, larger and freer-growing than our Florentine ones, with almost Greek girth of split trunk and ample hang of boughs. One expects wild lavender and myrtle, and I am not sure I should not find it could I wander, without thought of Petrarch or motor-car, freely among the rocks. The rocks! That is perhaps the southernmost thing at Arquà. For there is a kind of rock, white and friable, as if from steady generous heat, tufted with aromatic herbs and sunburnt grass, which to anyone knowing the South's especial emotion—the emotion one gets at Portofino and Alassio, in the Maremma and Greece, and most of all, from Provence (I am thinking of the Abbey of Montmajour, near Arles) means the South far more than any detail of vegetation.

"Petrarch's house is the last of the village. It stands in a little garden, which has kept its box-hedges under the vines and tall bay-trees; a small two-storied house, with such an outer stairs and porch as Italian farmhouses have, and the mediæval houses also at Viterbo. It has Gothic windows like those you see in every street at Venice, but here they strike the imagination for they mean that this house is not merely on the same site as the poet's, but that the man Petrarch actually lived in it just as it is."

Valencia

Past the deserts, orange-groves, and watered gardens, winding up and down between low jagged hills and the sea . . . suddenly, turning inland, we are in Valencia. It was dark when I reached it, and I have never seen, except point by point in its midst, this city of tall towers and blue domes. . . . It is a maze of tall and narrow streets, in which houses of irregular height and size, and colour and style, follow one another with a uniform profusion of balconies, all with their shutters or their persianas; here and there four or five streets debouch into an oddly shaped square, for the most part a mere space between street and street, and with a church at one of its corners. There are whole streets of shops, every shop open to the street, and hung outside with sashes, and plaids, and lengths of cloth and velvet, and shawls, and blankets, and every kind of long, bright stuff. . . .

Valencia is both old and new, and much in it seems to be at once old and new. . . .

. . . I like to walk in the market-place on a sunny morning, among those white stalls, set up with coverings like sails, at which brown women sit in their comfortable chairs, laughing, calling to one another. There is a ceaseless noise, passing, sound of voices; bright dresses, shawls, aprons throng the pavement and the roadway; every one, as people do in Spain, is hurrying leisurely; they are at once serious and good-humored, as Spanish people are. And this coloured crowd is moving under the shadow of the Lonja, . . .

This living on of the Middle Ages, in a busy town, into the present, came home to me with singular force one Thursday morning as I went to the Cathedral Square to see the Tribunal of the Waters. Outside the Apostles' Door an iron railing had been set up on the broad pavement, and, within the railing, an old-fashioned sofa, semicircular in form, had been placed; and at half-past eleven six old men, peasants, took their seats, bareheaded, in their peasants' blouses. Then two peasants came forward, entered the enclosure, and each stated his case briefly. The case was heard, discussed, and decided in five minutes. The six old men sat there leaning forward on their sticks, listening attentively, for the most part saying nothing, tacitly accepting the judgment of their president, a keen-faced, unhesitating man, who sat with his head bent, and his eyes raised scrutinizingly, never moving from the face of the man before him. His decision has the force of law, and this tribunal, which, since the time of the Moors, has sat here every Thursday at half-past eleven to decide all questions relating to the watering of the lands, is a remnant of mediæval democracy, peasants judging peasants, which is not the least surprising of popular survivals. —From "Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands," by Arthur Symons.

The Law and the King

We remember that, even in the days of almost universal assent to the divine authority of kings, Justice Coke could boldly challenge and check the autocratic Charles with the judgment that the law was superior to the will of the sovereign. Christian teachings and evolution of two thousand years, and the slow and laborious development of the principles of justice and judgment by proof, demand this crowning triumph of ages of sacrifice and struggle. The closing of the nineteenth, the most beneficent and progressive of centuries, would be made glorious by giving to the twentieth this rich lesson and guide for the growth of its humanities and the preservation and perpetuity of civilization and liberty.—Chauncey Depew.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full-grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1921

EDITORIALS

Search Warrants and Medicinal Beer

If it were generally known that a loophole in the United States law against counterfeiting were leaving a way open for the use of counterfeit money in a particular class of transactions, Congress might be expected to lose no time in remedying the defect by additional legislation. Delay would not be tolerated, for everybody would understand that so long as there was any possibility of getting spurious money into circulation, under the law, there could be no real limitation of its use. Imitation money, once paid out in a particular kind of transaction, would continue to circulate in default of anybody's ability to identify it or differentiate it from ordinary money. That Congress should prove dilatory in meeting such a situation seems incredible. Yet practically the same conditions are now to be noted with respect to illicit liquor. Congress has already permitted the loophole in the liquor law to go for months unstopped. The untimely filibuster by a few pro-liquor senators prevented any correction of the law before the summer recess. Now that the recess is over, Congress may well give its attention once more to the liquor situation. It should not leave the subject this time until it can assure the country of an enforcement law that shall be as sound and as conclusive as the prohibition policy itself.

There should be no difficulty in passing this legislation. On the main features of the measure that is now pending, both the House and the Senate have been recorded affirmatively. Thus Congress already has as good as agreed that the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill should become law. Its passage would put an end to all hope, on the part of the brewery interests, that alcoholic beer can be prescribed a medicine in the United States. It would also restrict the medicinal use of wine and spirits, and perform the highly necessary function of putting some limitation upon the amount of liquor that can be brought into the country through the custom houses. All these provisions are greatly needed, without delay, in order that the prohibition for which the country has declared shall be something more definite than a wish. And Congress has practically accepted them all. Whatever differences there are have arisen in connection with the so-called Stanley amendment, which undertook to prevent the search and seizure of any property whatever without a warrant. Adoption of this amendment by the Senate, and its rejection by the House, had the effect of throwing the measure into the hands of a committee of conference. This committee has been at work on a substitute amendment, which safeguards all valid rights of American citizens without going to the lengths followed by Senator Stanley, forbidding search without a warrant, not only in liquor-law enforcement, but also under the revenue, postal, food, game and drug laws, which have long been on the statute books and for which the right of search is necessary to their proper enforcement. The substitute to be recommended by the committee of conference is reasonable. It covers the needs of the situation. It denies the right of search of a private dwelling without a warrant, and it even penalizes any officer who undertakes to make an unlawful search. But it permits the searching of such property as automobiles, for the simple reason that rum-running cannot be stopped unless such searches are authorized. To insist upon search warrants in the case of an automobile suspected of carrying liquor illegally would be, of course, merely to provide by law for the sure escape of offenders. Senator Stanley himself must have realized, by this time, that he rather overdid the protection business when he framed his amendment as he did. Certainly the rest of the Senate realizes it. Therefore there is reason to expect that the substitute will be speedily adopted and the anti-beer bill, as thus perfected, forthwith enacted into law.

It has been a matter for regret that the Senate should have allowed itself to play so directly into the hands of the liquor forces of the country in its method of dealing with this measure. Without such appearance of success as has accrued to the liquor element through the dilatory tactics of the upper branch of Congress, the brewers and their diminishing body of supporters could hardly have been encouraged to such a new outburst of propaganda as that which the country has been enduring since midsummer. Under its sway the people might almost have been expected to believe that the prohibition policy had actually broken down, that all enforcement officers were corrupt, that most of them had been guilty of accepting bribes, and that liquor-drinking was as common as in the days of open saloons. But, of course, any suppositions of the kind would be traceable to the fact that great sections of the press have been systematically flooded with misleading statements and interviews, skillfully contrived to impress superficial observers with the notion that prohibition is a failure. As all too frequently in the past, the major portion of the press has been too unfavorably disposed or too negligent to present the facts about prohibition that give the lie to the pro-liquor propaganda.

The few facts that gain currency, therefore, stand out with telling distinctness. Take, for example, these terse sentences from the Haverhill (Massachusetts) Gazette, speaking for a shoe-manufacturing center: "Drinking is on the wane. You see fewer drunks in Haverhill. Booze will gradually die out. Two generations from now few people will know what it tastes like." Or note these, from the New Bedford Standard, in another Massachusetts manufacturing city: "Not all prohibition officers are venal. Most of them are doing their work honestly and to the best of their ability. Liquor is being made, sold, and drunk, but the forces of the law are putting up a good fight. They have the backing of a majority of the people, and will have more when it becomes clear that the issue is not whether it shall be possible to get a drink, but whether the liquor interests shall prevail over the government." As both these newspapers are, broadly speaking, in wet territory, their confidence in prohibition and its enforcement is significant. If the Senate of the United States proves equally responsive to the facts of the present situation, there will be no further quibbling over search warrants, but the anti-beer bill will be perfected and passed.

Australia at the Conference

The statement made in the Australian Parliament recently, by the acting Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Cook, to the effect that it is vital and imperative that an Australian delegate should attend the Pacific Conference in Washington, undoubtedly expressed the feelings of all political parties in the Commonwealth. Sir Joseph Cook, indeed, made it perfectly clear that Australia's interest in the questions to be considered in Washington was perhaps greater than that of any other nation. "We have," he said, "more to gain and more to lose from that conference than any other country on the face of the globe. For us the center of all things, naval and economic, has shifted to the Pacific. As some one pointed out the other day, the Pacific is to us now what the Mediterranean is to Europe."

Such a statement is, of course, no more than a simple assertion of fact. As far as population is concerned, Australia cannot claim to have an equal voice in deciding Pacific issues with such a nation as the United States, but, from a point of view of direct and urgent interest, the claim of Australia cannot be gainsaid. In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the question of the Conference is receiving much attention in the Commonwealth, and nowhere perhaps is this interest more in evidence than in the Australian Parliament. For the next few weeks, the question of the Australian delegation is likely to occupy a foremost place. As to the point whether Australia, strictly speaking, has been invited to attend, Sir Joseph Cook insisted, in the course of the speech already alluded to, that President Harding's invitation had been sent to the British Commonwealth, and that he for one anticipated no difficulty in securing separate representation for Australia.

Politically, the situation in Australia is one of no little difficulty. The position of the Hughes Administration is for the moment dependent on the maintenance of a political truce agreed to by the Country and Labor parties, in order to enable Mr. Hughes to attend the imperial conference in London last June. Within the ranks of these parties there is today a growing opposition to the idea of Australia being represented at Washington by Mr. Hughes. If Mr. Hughes should insist on taking this office upon himself, there can be little doubt that the leaders of the two opposition parties might be tempted summarily to end the truce and compel an appeal to the country. The time available is extremely limited. Mr. Hughes is expected in Australia early in October, and, in order to be present in Washington on November 11, it would be necessary for him to set out once more on his travels within a few days. How the matter will be settled it is now impossible to say, but one thing is certain, that if the forcing of a general election at the present time would involve a failure on the part of Australia to be represented in Washington, the pressing of such a policy would be in every way deplorable. However much the members of the Labor and Country parties in Australia resent what they may call the domination of Mr. Hughes, there is no question that, on the subjects to be discussed in Washington, Mr. Hughes can be trusted to represent the entire Australian people.

The Effort to Relieve Russia

The most satisfactory news in regard to the Russian situation is that emanating from Paris to the effect that the International Committee for the Relief of the Russian Famine has decided, in spite of the recent Soviet note, to continue its work, and to seek out means for bringing help as rapidly as possible to the Russian people. The refusal of the government at Moscow to grant the committee facilities for an inquiry into the state of the famine area, on the ground that the main purpose of the commission was political intrigue, together with its protest against the presence of Mr. Noulens, former French Ambassador in Russia, as head of the commission, has created a situation of no little difficulty. It is, however, rapidly coming to be seen that, in the circumstances, no matter what the Soviet Government may do, there can be no abatement of the effort to relieve Russia.

It is futile to attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation. Discussing the matter at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Paris, Mr. Lloyd George declared bluntly that the Russian famine and its sequel might cost the world more than the whole war had cost it, and that to remain indifferent was foolish and indeed impossible. That was some three or four weeks ago, and since then the situation has not grown any easier. On the contrary, with the passing of the time when outside assistance for the autumn sowing was possible, the problem has increased considerably in magnitude, for largely to the extent that seed grain for autumn sowing was not available in the famine areas will outside relief have to be continued next year.

In spite of the opposition from the Soviet authorities, it is welcome to find that rapid progress is being made in the matter of organization. Practically all the voluntary organizations have now placed themselves under the central direction of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the Geneva Conference, with the result, however, that adequate relief is seen more clearly than ever to be wholly impossible unless the governments of Europe can come to the aid of Russia with international credits. According to a recent statement on the matter, the relief work which is at present in progress, although growing steadily in extent and efficiency, is only touching the fringe of the need.

One of the great problems to be faced is the tendency for the population in the famine districts to emigrate en masse to other districts where the famine is reported to be less severe, or even to flee the country altogether. Thus, at the present time it is estimated that more than 800,000 refugees from Soviet Russia have already crossed the western frontiers, the majority being completely destitute. In Poland alone it is estimated that there are at least 200,000 refugees. Six millions have already left the district on both banks of the Volga, whilst millions of peasants are reported to be crossing the Urals into Siberia. Once again, therefore, does it need to be insisted that the most urgent demand, where Russian relief is concerned, is speed. A week now, before the winter sets in and the roads become impassable, is worth a month or more later on. The International Commission, in refusing to be delayed by the opposition of Moscow, has set an invaluable example, and one which all who have a hand in this world movement to help Russia will surely desire to follow.

The Chemical Foundation

During the war the Alien Property Custodian in the United States presented to various associations of chemical manufacturers proposals which resulted in the formation of the Chemical Foundation to acquire by purchase the German dyestuff patents. In this corporation the voting stock is placed in a voting trust, of which the trustees, five in number, are George L. Ingraham, former presiding justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, New York Supreme Court; Otto T. Bannard, president New York Trust Company; Cleveland H. Dodge; B. Howell Griswold Jr., senior partner of Brown Brothers, bankers, Philadelphia; Ralph Stone, president of the Detroit Trust Company. Under the charter, only non-exclusive licenses to use patents can be granted on equal terms to all proper applicants. In spite of this provision, this trust is in one sense a monopoly or the basis for the building up of a monopoly in the production of dyes under the former German patents. Though the plan seems simple, the difficulty is that from the start its whole policy is in the hands of the financiers of Wall Street, who are already so largely interested in business throughout the United States. It will be interesting to see how a question of what applicants for the use of the patents are proper is decided by the trustees in each case, for if preference is given to the great munition corporations, the situation in respect to dyes may soon become as intolerable as when Germany dominated this industry before the war.

It is, of course, highly desirable for the dye industry in the United States to be developed until it is reasonably free from dependence on Germany. The Chemical Foundation has already accomplished a great deal in the development of this industry. Yet to act from the outset on the basis that dyes can be economically produced only in proportion as their by-products are used for explosives and gases, is to limit further development and attempt to bind the world forever to the ways of war. A great need now is for chemists to find constructive uses for the by-products of dyestuffs. In this, certainly, German resourcefulness is not superior to that which was proved in the United States, during the war, notably when Mr. Thomas A. Edison found the way, in spite of great difficulties, to manufacture large quantities of phenol. The ingenuity which has developed modern explosives and gases must now be turned to the ways of peace.

If a great chemical industry is built up in the United States on the theory that explosives and gases must be produced for the purpose of wiping out cities, or even controlling mobs, warfare will go on until humanity exterminates itself. The Chemical Foundation can do its best work, therefore, not by preparing for war, but by discovering the best constructive uses for chemicals. Many of the German patents taken over by the Alien Property Custodian and sold to the Chemical Foundation were for chemicals supposed to have medical value. Before the war, German industry, with its markets in the United States and elsewhere, had produced many new chemical combinations to take the place of the older and largely discredited patent medicines. In the end, the Chemical Foundation must face the problem of rejecting these new proprietary medicines as they, like those that preceded them, become discredited. The whole problem of the building up of a chemical industry in the United States is, in fact, a problem of determining just what uses of chemicals are really constructive and of supplanting with these the uses that are in any way destructive.

American School of Oriental Research

Although the American School of Oriental and Archæological Research has been established in Jerusalem for some twenty-one years, it is only within the last four years, that is to say, from the time of the British occupation, that opportunity for untrammeled development has been realized. The British occupation has ushered in a new era, not only in politics but in archæology, and the authorities of the American school are making the most of it. One promising step taken recently is the cooperative agreement which has been reached with the authorities of the British School of Archæology. Not only does this agreement provide for "equal rights and privileges" for the two institutions, but it has already resulted in a most enlightened "pooling of resources" to prevent duplication and overlapping in any direction. Thus the library of the American school, considerably augmented and brought up to date, has been moved into Lord Bute House, the home of the British school, where it is conveniently placed on the same floor as the new national museum. The director of the American school enjoys free transportation in connection with the Department of Antiquities, established by the British authorities some years ago, and the students attend joint lectures given by the faculties of both schools.

For the serious orientalist, it is hard to imagine a school more favorably situated than that in Jerusalem. Not only is it placed in a country teeming with opportunities for practical research work, but Jerusalem itself, as far as the East is concerned, is one of the most cosmopolitan of cities. Arabic, Turkish, Hebrew, and Amharic may be heard in its streets at all times. The professors at the school itself are amongst the most eminent in the world in their respective subjects. How important is this new field of study is clearly shown by the number of exploration parties already at work. Systematic excavations are being carried on by both the French and the English. The French are completing the excavations of Jericho, and the British, through the Palestine exploration fund, have undertaken the exploration of the Philistine city of Askalon.

The school, moreover, it is interesting to note, is not confining its interest to Palestine. In 1913, the Archæological Institute appointed a committee to go into the question of establishing a school in Mesopotamia, for the benefit of those desiring to investigate the immense archæological resources of that country. The outbreak of the war compelled an abandonment of the enterprise, but recently it has been revived again, and it is hoped that, as soon as the political situation permits, a school in close touch with that at Jerusalem will be established at Baghdad.

Under modern conditions rapid progress may reasonably be looked for. Indeed, the advent of the æroplane has, to a large extent, revolutionized the work of the explorer and excavator, for, with the aid of the air photograph, it is possible to trace old walls and the lines of streets where the traveler on foot or on camel back across the desert would never suspect their existence. The work which may be accomplished by the school is only limited by the funds available, and these, it may confidently be expected, will be forthcoming to an ample extent as the value of the work is more fully realized.

Editorial Notes

Mandates granted by the League of Nations are in the nature of deeds of trust with every nation a beneficiary and therefore interested in the observance of the terms of the mandate. The Washington Conference will offer a peculiar opportunity for a friendly agreement which may supplement annual reports by mandatory powers, with an international audit of a broad character and subsequent full publicity. Such a report would remove present possibilities of suspicion, and would incidentally emphasize the fact that the mandate does not confer full ownership on the country administering it. The worn phrase "the open door" must acquire a new meaning apart from its usual trade application. An illustration of the manner in which suspicion may be aroused is found in an address to members of the Australian Parliament by Mr. T. J. McMahon, F. R. G. S., on his impressions of the southern Pacific. In describing the Marshall Islands, which lie halfway between Japan and Australasia, the lecturer said that Japan had established schools in the islands, and was drilling the native boys after school hours. The average Australian or New Zealander is not aware of the small numbers of natives in the group of islands concerned, and he may even imagine a new black army menace to the two dominions. What the student of the Pacific would like to know is whether Japan is carrying out Germany's plan of making Majuro Lagoon into a naval base. The McMahon lecture serves to show that the greatest asset of genuine peace-lovers in Tokyo, Washington, Melbourne, or Wellington is the open door in its new meaning.

Not for many seasons have the American and National Leagues presented simultaneously such stirring races for the respective baseball championships as this year; and never, it is safe to say, have both New York representatives so closely vied with each other in furnishing brilliant play. In 1916 the Giants of the elder organization started poorly but finished with a rush, having won twenty-six consecutive games, toward the close of the season, for a new major league record. The "spurt" of that club during the season now in progress has been perhaps less spectacular, but certainly it has been more effective, since the "Giants" took the lead away from Pittsburgh at approximately the three-quarter mark and have not since been headed. As for the Highlanders, to win or even to contend seriously for a place in a world series is a new experience for them as a team; although several individuals, including the far-famed Mr. Ruth and his predecessor, Mr. Baker, made their mark in this respect in other club uniforms.

A new development of the British Ancient Monuments Acts is suggested by the Commissioner of Works which might, he thinks, be beneficial not only to the owners of historic homes but to the nation. The recommendation is that the act be amended and revised to include old country houses and manor houses still in use, but of which the preservation and upkeep are an ever-growing burden to the owners. Compensation should be made to them for the expense to which they are put in keeping up their historical houses for other than considerations of personal comfort and satisfaction. The idea of state-aided dwellings for the sometime rich is worth considering from one point of view, but it inevitably leads to the reflection that while tradition is sometimes interesting, it has a way on occasions of becoming burdensome.

If the secretary of the Boston Rent and Housing Committee is correct in his observations, landlords who control the better class of houses and apartments should make an early reduction in rents, if they expect to keep their tenants after October 1. With more than 500 heated apartments now vacant in Boston, it is apparent that people are steadily leaving the higher-priced dwelling places and going into less expensive quarters. This seems to show pretty clearly that the earning power of many individuals has undergone a considerable reduction since high rents became common. The movement into more expensive places that was the justification for those high rents now seems to be having its reversal. Landlords should take notice.

More people know Tom Fool than Tom Fool knows. The old saying comes to mind in connection with the visit of Mr. Charles Chaplin, as he likes to be called, to his native country, England. When it was discovered, during the war, that this cinema star was English born, there was no excitement whatever; his sailing east on the Olympic in these days of peace was a news item that attracted much attention. All sorts of facts about his boyhood days were discovered, where he went to school, how he amused his schoolfellows, and how he shuffled with his now famous feet. Half London seems to have known him then, and the other half apparently lent him the half-crown with which he landed in America.